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CONTENTS OF No. 17.

Pages 1 & 2.—Elinor Preston; or Scenes at Home and Abroad, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, (continued.) Armagh Cathedral—Banquet to the Collectors. King James's Irish Army List—Captain Daniel Regan, Colonel Cuconaught Mac Guire, Captain Philip Dwyer, Captain Daniel Molony, &c., &c.

Page 3.—Personal Recollections of O'Connell, by J. O'N. Daunt, Esq., (continued.) Brady's Leap.

Pages 4 & 5.—Latest Irish News. The Crops in Ireland. English Intelligence. Irish Marriages and Deaths.

Pages 6 & 7.—Foreign and Home Miscellany.

Pages 8 & 9.—Paganism in Europe—The Indian War. The Testimonial to Mr. McGee. The Heroes of the Pestilence. The Mormons. Ireland and European Tourists. The Brownson Association. Fourth Annual Report of the Lawrence Catholic Library Association; The Sisters of Charity in Elmira. Arrival of the "Antelope," &c.

Page 10.—British Professions. The Celtic Language. Mr. Maguire's Book on Rome—Letter from Cardinal Wiseman. Poetry—Lady Gormley; Hymn to the Blessed Virgin. The Briton in France, &c., &c.

Page 11.—Legends and Tales of Ireland, by Mrs. J. Sadlier—Death of the Monarch Muircheartach More, A. D. 527. How the Irish View the Indian Revolt. Singular Adventures of a Horse. The Lecture Season, &c.

Page 12.—Our London and Paris Correspondence.

Page 13.—City News. Catholic Intelligence—Foreign and Domestic.

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ELINOR PRESTON;

OR,

SCENES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

(Continued from our last.)

One day when the old lady was waiting in the drawing-room for the carriage to be brought out for the afternoon drive, who should make his appearance but Mr. Price, one of the managing men of the F. C. M. Society, and as neither the lady nor gentleman was aware of my being within hearing—I happened to be in the music-room copying a piece of music which George had borrowed from the band-master of his regiment—the zealous missioner proceeded at once to business.

"I see your ladyship is just going out," said the very obsequious big man—for he was a big man—a big, raw-boned man—"so I must not detain you. Our friends are very low indeed at the present moment, and I have brought you a list, humbly hoping that you will do something for us amongst your friends."

"I can't promise you much, from my friends," said Lady —— in so gruff a tone that I actually started and dropped my pen, "they're not over favorable to your—I mean our society!"

"Why, how is that, my dear madam?"

"Well, I'll tell you!—they say, most of them, that its a regular humbug, to be thrusting the Scriptures down people's throats whether they will or no. Some of them tell stories of Canadians who politely received tracts and even testaments, lighting their pipes with the former and throwing the latter into the fire—others selling them for a few coppers if they could get them. So you see I can hardly bring myself to ask money from them for providing books for such purposes."

"But there are our schools, my dear lady—think of *their* usefulness!"

"Oh, for my part I am fully convinced of the Society's *entire* usefulness, and am quite willing to do what I can myself to forward its views, but the general is so opposed to it, and, as I told you, most of our guests make merry at its expense." While I was chuckling over this response, I heard a third voice in the drawing-room—it was that of the general, who, like myself, had been an unwilling listener, and now stepped in.

"Certainly, my dear, and why should they not? This society has to my knowledge been several years in operation, and has expended vast sums of money on speculation—where are its fruits?—is Lower Canada more Protestant—less Catholic than it was when these gentlemen started their wind-machine?—I, for my part, would be willing to affirm that they have never sent a single soul to heaven——"

"Oh fie, Henry! fie!"

"Fie yourself, Dorothy!—I hope I am as good a Protestant as any of you, but I can't swallow confounded sham like this. You heard what young Delaval told us yesterday evening of *his* experience amongst the Canadians."

"Certainly I did, Henry, but there is no use repeating it now. The carriage is waiting,—excuse me, Mr. Price!—another time I shall be happy to see you——"

"But, my dear madam, permit me to explain to the general——"

"I too must beg to be excused, my very good sir," said the bluff old soldier, "my time is too precious for long-winded harangues on a subject that never *could* interest me. You will oblige me by taking yourself off. Wilson!" to the servant who answered hissing, "show this reverend gentleman to the door?"

I suppose Mr. Price found it his wisest course to do as he was bid, for I heard his voice no more, and after a hearty laugh from the Brigadier, in answer to a remonstrance from his wife, the two vacated the department, and I was left to laugh at my leisure over the discomfiture of the unlucky deputation from the F. C. M. Society.

Being anxious to learn all I could of the people amongst whom my lot was likely to be cast, I took the liberty of asking the general what had been the nature of Delaval's experience amongst the Canadians. Now Delaval was a gentlemanly young Englishman—a frequent visitor at the general's—who had been sent out on a general survey by the provincial government.

"Well!" said the general, "you must know that Delaval is—or rather was—a bit of an evangelical—much given to polemical discussions—I'm not sure indeed but he used to figure occasionally in Exeter Hall—however that may be, when he came to Canada, as he says himself in his solemn way, he rejoiced in the opportunity of giving light to the natives in these dark regions, and provided himself accordingly with a goodly stock of Bibles, with any amount of savory tracts cooked expressly for papist digestion. So out he went amongst the *habitans*, doing business in a twofold capacity, but it seems when he came to grips—religious grips, of course—with Monsieur Jean Baptiste, he got the worst of the battle—he found, to his great surprise, that Jean knew as much of religion as he did himself—yes! and more too, I fancy, for he says the very children were intimately acquainted with the great truths of Christianity and, in fact, knew them more thoroughly than he did. After meeting a few rebuffs of this kind, his zeal began to relax, and his evangelical fervor cooled down wonderfully. To make a long story short, as you Irish say, he speedily cleared his trunks of the pious rubbish collected for the conversion of Canada—rather detrimental it was to his fine English clothes having been the cause of sundry creases in his glossy broadcloths—how he disposed of the lumber is more than I know—but my own private opinion is that the tracts went for lighting cigars, and King James's Bible—God knows how! That was a dead loss to the ranters, for Delaval has opened not his mouth in their favor from that day to this. In fact he's death on the F. C. M's. and all that crew. I think his story had quite an effect on my good wife—I hope so, at least."

The general seldom laughed, but he chuckled gleefully at the *denouement* of his own story, as, taking up a newspaper, he retired to the garden.

It was just about this time that I had another trial to undergo. George's regiment was removed to the West Indies, and, independent of my engagement at Lady ——'s, I would have felt extremely awkward to travel with the regiment—a sort of camp-follower. George had precisely the same idea, and he was also unwilling that I should expose myself without necessity, to the dangers of a tropical climate: "Stay where you are, my beloved sister," said he; "stay in God's name—better the keen steady frosts of Canada than the enervating warmth, and the deadly miasma of those Indian climes. You are now in a fair way of doing well—you have a good home, and friends powerful to assist you—stay, then, where you are—it would be madness, or little less, to follow my poor fortunes. I go to the land of the wild tornado, where the fetid marshes generate pestilence from year to year—should I sink, as many Europeans do, beneath the fiery darts of that tropical sun, your lot will be a lonely one. Promise me that if the worst should happen you will go home to Ireland and tell Alfred, if you ever see him, that George was—not a bad brother, and did not forget his promise——"

I interrupted him somewhat sharply, "I will give you no promise on such a probability—I hope in the mercy of God that we shall soon meet again—embitter not our parting, I beseech you, by such gloomy forebodings—it is bitter enough, God knows!"

"Well! well! we'll say no more about it; let us talk of something else."

George dined at the general's that last day, and the kind-hearted Brigadier who had all along taken an interest in him, took occasion, before he left Montreal, to recommend him for early promotion. One solitary comfort I had in this sad separation, and that was that George prepared himself like a Christian for his voyage. That thought alone has given light and peace to a soul that would otherwise be dark and troubled.

It was a gay sight and yet a sad one to see the long column of the ——th moving along the wharf, and over the gangway to the deck of the Quebec steamer, their band playing the well-known parting air, "The Girl I Left Behind Me"—one of those wonderful Irish airs wherein gaiety and sadness are so mingled that you cannot tell which affects you most. Who has ever heard that air under such circumstances without emotion, but how must I have felt its power when the brother I so loved—my last earthly stay, was moving away at the moment—marching to those very sounds—leaving me perhaps forever! Many a pleasant acquaintance was snapped asunder at the same time, and I was left *alone* in a land of strangers. A mist came before my eyes as I caught George's farewell look, and the last wave of his hand was lost to me—it was seen and answered by the general, who with Lady —— and one or two other friends had accompanied me to the wharf to see the regiment off.

Left thus to myself, and with a heart crushed and bleeding, I could no longer enjoy as I had done, the fashionable bustle of Lady ——'s mansion. The churches were my sole refuge, and as much of my spare time was spent within their hallowed walls, I saw many things that passed unnoticed before. It is not without justice that Montreal is called the Rome of America, for surely it is a city of Catholic associations, of Catholic institutions, and, to a great extent, of Catholic morals. From the great church of Notre Dame and our own St. Patrick's, which occupies one of the noblest sites in the neighborhood, down to the little chapel of Our Lady of the Nativity, situate at one of the extremities of the city in a sweet secluded spot not far from the river edge, there are churches of every size, many of them remarkably fine specimens of art. No city that I know of has so many religious confraternities as Montreal, and on the Sunday within the octave of Corpus Christi when the entire Catholic population is formed into a procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament, it is consoling, and at the same time surprising, to see the vast number of persons of both sexes who belong to these associations.

Not to speak of the different confraternities of Our Lady established in the various churches, there are Societies in honor of many of the Saints. First and greatest of these is the St. John the Baptist Society—the national association of the French Canadians,—and the St. Patrick's Society, comprising a large number of the Irishmen of the city—then there is the St. Michael's, the St. Joseph's Society, the Society of *La Bonne Mort*,* and the Society of the Holy Family.

I happened to be present, in the parish church, one morning at an early Mass—it was the last Sunday of March—when the entire Society of St. Joseph, chiefly young men and boys, sang during the service, with much taste and feeling, several popular hymns appropriate to the occasion, and never did I hear music with greater pleasure than those sacred melodies sung with such simple fervor, and forming so full a choir. What was still more touching was to see all the young men, from the oldest to the youngest, approaching the Holy Communion, and that with the most edifying piety and recollection. Happy are they who thus remember their Creator in the days of their youth. Happy, too, the city whose young men enrol themselves under the banners of the Saints, for, faithful as they must be to their religious duties, they cannot fail to be good and useful citizens.

On another occasion when I went to Vespers in the parish church I was surprised to see a large number of the congregation provided with long wax tapers. While thinking what this might mean the Vespers were drawing to a close and persons began to move through the aisles, lighting the tapers in the different pews. In a very few minutes the vast church with its two tiers of galleries was twinkling all over with star-like lights, which were kept burning during the Benediction. The spectacle was unique and very beautiful, but it puzzled me no little at the time. I afterwards found that it was the assembly of *La Bonne Mort*, which is held on the third Sunday of every month. Such scenes are only to be met with in Catholic cities, and they make us forget that we live in an age of reason, not of faith.

Then to see the clergy, secular and regular, walking abroad in the habits of their different order—the Sulpician and the Jesuit, the Oblationist and the Christian Brother—the Congregation nun and the Grey nun, and the Sister of Charity appearing here and there in the moving diorama of the crowded streets. All this was, of course, new to me, and it had an indescribable charm for one who, though brought up a Catholic and amongst Catholics, had never seen such public manifestations of Catholicity. I began to say to myself, like the Apostle on Thabor: "It is good to be here," and I resolved henceforward to consider this favored country my home. "What, though I be alone and desolate," said I to myself, "I will endeavor to forget my sorrows in the peaceful joys of religion."

But still I could not help feeling the want of Catholic society. Lady —— was as kind as ever, so was the general when at home, but that was neither often nor long at a time—there were a few agreeable persons of both sexes amongst their visitors, but not one of my own creed or country, not one with whom I could speak of home or of religion—at least *my* religion. My spirits sank from day to day, and I

* Happy Death.

began to sigh for some quiet spot where I might be free from the ceaseless clamor of fashionable society. There was one thing that tended not a little to my increasing dejection. It so happened that Lady ——'s house was situated in St. Antoine street, a fashionable suburb, consisting for the most part of very elegant private dwellings—a very pleasant locality it was, but in it was situated the Catholic Cemetery for the whole parish, and many a sight of sorrow daily passed under our windows that persons in other quarters of the city did not see. Now the two great component parts of the Catholic population of Montreal are the French Canadians and the Irish, the latter swelled from year to year by the arrival of new emigrants. I had not been long in Lady ——'s when I began to notice the funerals as they passed, and I had no great difficulty in distinguishing to which of the two races they belonged. Funerals in general were pretty well attended, but occasionally they furnished pictures of such utter loneliness that it made my heart ache to see them, especially as I all along noticed that the loneliest and most affecting were of the emigrant class—mournful fragments of what has been called the Irish Exodus. Time after time I have sat in the shade of the damask curtains when some light-hearted visitors were entertaining Lady —— with their frivolous chat, and watched through blinding tears these gloomy episodes in the great epic of human life—scenes which others saw not, or heeded not if they saw. At one time it was a solitary figure—a worn-looking man in a costume too familiar to my eyes—following to her foreign grave the wife of his youth—the partner of his life. Again, I have seen the wife, with one or more children, walking close behind the poor-hearse,* perhaps the hood of a once decent blue cloak drawn up over the woman's head, as it were to screen her anguish from the observation of the cold, mocking stranger. Once or twice I saw a little family of emigrant children following the corpse of a father or mother—the elder leading the younger by the hand, and occasionally checking by a reproachful look or gesture the childish curiosity of the little ones who, happily unconscious of their desolate state, would fain have a look at the fine houses on either hand. All this was sorrowful enough, but there was yet another stage of loneliness in these funeral scenes—it was that of utter and most complete desertion. Many and many a corpse I saw borne to the grave during my stay in that neighborhood without one human being to shed a tear or breathe a prayer over the departed. Yet this, after all, though deeply touching, was not so painful as the sight of the bereaved husband or wife, or the orphan children left friendless and alone on a foreign shore where they knew no one, or no one knew them. How often did the sympathetic sigh escape me as I wished from my inmost heart that they had never left their own green isle, where even if poverty had been their lot, they would at least have had *friends*, that choicest blessing that heaven can bestow on mortals—at home, they would never be altogether destitute—abroad, they often—very often, are.

* The hearse provided for the gratuitous use of paupers, *i.e.*, those who could not afford to pay for the interment of their relatives.

(*To be continued.*)

ARMAGH CATHEDRAL—BANQUET TO THE COLLECTORS.

The banquet to the collectors of the Armagh Cathedral took place in the Charlemont Arms. The attendance was highly respectable. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh, presided.

Dinner having been disposed of, the Rev. James Campbell, secretary, read letters of apology from the Right Rev. Dr. M'Nally, Bishop of Clogher, and the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, Coadjutor Bishop of Dromore.

The Lord Primate, on rising to propose the first toast, was received with every demonstration of affection and regard. He was sure he need not say anything to any gentleman present to induce him to drink the health of their Holy Father, Pope Pius the Ninth—that distinguished Pontiff, the mention of whose name had been at any time sufficient to command the veneration, respect, affection, and homage of Irish Catholics. The Catholics of Ireland have ever been devoted to the successor of St. Peter; it was the same since the days of St. Patrick, in whose honor they were erecting the Cathedral. Some of their neighbors, when they forgot themselves, made use of language with respect to his Holiness, which, though he could not say it reached him, was calculated to hurt those around them; and though this language was always used under the influence of drink, yet he believed they were so far right in bearing testimony to the feelings of the Catholics—so far they had reason in their cups. Independent of the claims which his Holiness had upon them in his character of Pontiff, as representative of Christ upon earth, and as being the head of that one fold to which they had the happiness to belong, he had personal claims on their gratitude which all should admit. Need he direct their attention to the time when the famine came on this country? need he tell them how affectionately his Holiness felt for the people of Ireland, and to what an extent he drew on the slender resources of his own states to relieve the wants of the Irish suffering poor? See what a glorious testimony he was receiving now from his own subjects! He had been four months in visiting his states. What sovereign could do what he had done—go among his people at all hours preceded by a single attendant? What sovereign would be received with the same affectionate welcome as Pius the Ninth has been by his own people? (Cheers.) He had special claims upon their gratitude, for, when he (the Lord Primate) had the honor of a special audience with Pius the Ninth, his Holiness sent his blessing to the work of building the Cathedral in which they were engaged, and he trusted the effect of it would be the speedy completion of what they all desired to see accomplished. He begged to give them "The Health of Pius the Ninth, and many happy years." (Cheers.)

The toast was honored most enthusiastically.

The next toast on the list was the "Hierarchy and Clergy of Ireland," and, in prefacing it, the Lord Primate said he need say nothing to recommend that toast to them.

The Rev. Dr. Slane, V. G., eloquently responded.

The Lord Primate again rose and said they had met there to pay a compliment—a very small one, indeed, compared with their own merits—to gentlemen who had collected funds by which they were enabled to continue the works of the Cathedral, and bring it to its present imposing state. His Grace paid a high compliment to Mr. M'Parland's ability as a collector in the cause of religion.

The Rev. J. M'Parland returned thanks, and was loudly applauded in the course of his address.

The Lord Primate then proposed the healths of the Rev. John M'Mahon, and their benefactors in the United Satets. With regard to Mr. M'Parland, they had the power of selecting him for the duty assigned him in Ireland; but as to Father M'Mahon, he conceived he was raised up by Providence to aid their cause in the United States. His Grace then referred to the readiness with which the Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, on the eve of his return to Ireland from New York, where he was connected with the Cathedral, abandoned his idea of immediately coming back to his native land, and, though suffering from illness, took up the collection in the United States for the Cathedral, where he collected the large sum of £5,000. He did all that in the midst of troubles and difficulties which it would require one to go to America to understand. Without the aids they had obtained, they would be far from achieving those results. It would be an injustice to confine all their gratitude to the Irish in America. They owed much to the Americans, and when the matter was explained to them they gave generously, and he might say that the noble American nation was not capable of doing anything but generously.

Mr. M'Mahon replied in a long and able speech, in which he narrated his American experiences, and did justice to the clergymen and laymen who nobly assisted him in his mission.

The Lord Primate—Gentlemen, there is still another of our collectors who claims our notice. If he has not collected so much as his colleagues he is not inferior in zeal. The toast is the Rev. Patrick M'Cullagh, and the benefactors of our Cathedral in Canada. A more estimable clergyman never left this country. I know how Ardee and Collon speak of him. His zeal was not satisfied with Ireland, he went to Canada, but his health having yielded to the severity of the mission there he determined to return to his native diocese. The diocese of Armagh has the exclusive honor of supplying Montreal with clergymen. I wrote to him, we were still in difficulties. Immediately he entered on the work. He began in Montreal where he collected £300 in a short time, and this sum the Catholics of that town offered to double if he would promise not to leave them. This zeal on his part gives him a strong claim on our gratitude.

The proposition was received with the usual enthusiasm, and the

Rev. Mr. M'Cullagh in return said—My Lord and Gentlemen, I felt it a hard task to collect, but I feel a harder task now. I feel overpowered by the kind manner in which his Grace has spoken of me, and you, gentlemen, have responded. I have very little to say, but I must express my deep sense of gratitude to the Irish in Canada. No language could do justice to their generosity, though many of them are poor. The Almoner of the poor in Montreal told me he had 500 families in winter on his list for relief. When a people so poor contribute 12,000 dollars in a short time, what must we think of their generosity. After Montreal I visited Kingston. I succeeded in collecting 250 dollars in Kingston. These were the only two places where I was permitted to appeal to the people. The people of Quebec, disappointed at my not being allowed to collect, contributed 50 dollars. On my return from Toronto I found I was denounced in the papers. (Laughter). At Halifax I got 300 dollars. And the bishop of St. John's, New Brunswick, though not approving of a public appeal to his people, subscribed himself. This is all I have to say. I am sorry the duty was not entrusted to better hands, but what I did I did it cheerfully, and when I returned and saw the Cathedral, I regretted I was not still at work. I feel deeply obliged to the bishops and clergy of every place that I happened to visit on my mission of collecting for our noble Cathedral, and if any of them thought it not proper to allow a collection to be made, it was in consequence of the many things they had to accomplish for themselves. With respect to Montreal, I beg to express my gratitude to the amiable and truly pious Monseigneur Larocque for the very great kindness with which he treated my appeal, on behalf of the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, in the absence of the venerable and saintly Bishop Bourget, to whom he is coadjutor: also to the then superior of the seminary of St. Sulpire, Monsieur Billaudele, for a similar reason. But the Rev. Michael O'Brien deserves special thanks for his useful assistance. Armagh had indeed claims on Montreal, since four priests from this Archdiocese served the congregation for several years, by permission of his Grace the Primate. But that does not lessen the merit of their contributions. The Rev. Mr. Dowd subscribed very liberally to the work when the demands on his charity are considered, for which I collected; but I cannot name all, as it would be out of place here, and besides I intend to prepare a list for publication, as a poor expression of my gratitude to the subscribers. I ought also to name the priests of St. John's, N. B., with the Right Rev. Dr. Connolly. The Right Rev. Bishop M'Loughlin, of Brooklyn, is entitled to my sincere gratitude for his kindness to me, for when I had presented myself to him, there were two or three other clergymen there on a similar mission. It would be a shameful ingratitude on my part to omit the name of the Rev. John M'Shane, in the last named city, for none has equalled him in friendly offices to me, and with him I must mention Mr. John Devin, of Dean street, for his unparalleled hospitality. One other name merits special notice. It is that of the Rev. John Woods of Halifax, to whom my success in that city is chiefly to be attributed. I found the Rev. Mr. Roache, of Prescott, in the diocese of Kingston, in Canada, a cheerful and liberal friend. An objection, in my mind a very silly one, was in America, often made to the collection for the Armagh Cathedral, It was said that we have churches enough in Ireland. Well, be it so. But of what kind? why sir, they would not be content with them in the backwoods of the United States. And are we here in glorious old Ireland to yield to our brethren, the other side of the Atlantic, in zeal for the splendor of God's house? And ought we not be ashamed to behold the Primatial city, the See of St. Patrick, without a Cathedral befitting the dignity of the See; having a church scarcely better than a decent granary? And if Ireland, in her poverty, yet full of hope in the aid of Divine Providence, has had the courage to undertake the erection of a national Cathedral, which for grandeur and beauty will surpass the old one, erected by the piety and charity of our noble ancestors, but of which the people of the new creed robbed us, and still hold, does she not deserve aid and encouragement from the children of St. Patrick throughout the world? Will they not all feel proud to have a share in so glorious a work? I know that they who have already contributed their mite do feel a holy pride or rather a sweet pleasure in having done so much. But if they could see the Cathedral as it now stands, so beautiful and majestic, how exultingly and willingly would they double their subscriptions? How disappointed and grieved would they be who have contributed nothing? Sometimes one is told that charity begins at home. What a fine excuse for the miser? We ought to remember that what is said of the memory is applicable to charity: it is improved by exercise. In improving it we cannot be too diligent. If we confine it to home it is to be feared that it will soon become extinct. One more grand effort will roof the Cathedral. The Rev. gentleman concluded his beautifully modest discourse amid loud cheers.

The Lord Primate proposed the health of the Rev. Thomas Crinian, who, said his Grace, had sailed that very day from Liverpool to collect new funds for the Cathedral.

Rev. John Campbell acknowledged the toast on behalf of Father Crinian.

Mr. Savage, the vice-chairman, proposed the health of their illustrious and pious prelate, the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, expressing a wish that his Grace would soon see the Cathedral finished.

The Lord Primate thanked Mr. Savage for having proposed his health, and the gentlemen present for the manner in which they received the toast.

The assembly soon after separated.

RECIPE—CERTAIN TO CURE THE DISEASE OF DISUNION.—Take a trip to England, imbibe freely of ignorant abuse of your country, mixed with considerable ridicule of American books, American manners, and American institutions. Add to this a decoction made up of British predictions that the United States are going headlong to perdition. If these do not operate, take a mixed dose of experience in the lanes and alleys of London poverty and crime, and we will wager a new head-piece for the Charleston *Mercury*, that you will advertise for an American flag with all the stars upon it, in every newspaper you can lay your hands on, and after you get it, take locomotive for the nearest port, and hurry home to your good old mother country, as fast as the iron legs and fiery steam of the Collins line can take you.—*Forney's Weekly Press.*

KING JAMES'S IRISH ARMY LIST.

CAPTAIN DANIEL REGAN.

The O'Regans were a native sept of Meath, of whom was Maurice Regan, the secretary of Dermot McMurrough, whose account of the English Invasion has been published in the first part of *Harris's Hibernica*. The above officer appears to have been the "Major" Regan who was afterwards killed at the siege of Derry. The most remarkable of the name in this campaign was, however, Sir Teague O'Regan, a truly gallant officer. In May, 1690, he was Governor of Charlemont, "when," says Story, "cannon and mortar were sent up to force old Teague from his nest, if he would not quit it otherwise." On the 12th of that month, this veteran, "his provisious having been spent, and no hopes of relief appearing, desired a parley," and ultimately surrendered on terms of the garrison being allowed to march out with their arms and baggage. In the following year, on the 23d of July, Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsey of the Williamite army marching towards Sligo, found at Ballysadare Bridge, four miles thence, Sir Teague O'Regan with eighty horse and about two hundred foot very advantageously posted to hinder his passage that way; but Ramsey's party attacking them, they gave ground after some time, and a reinforcement aiding Ramsey, the enemy were pursued almost to the fort of Sligo, about thirty being killed and nineteen wounded; Sir Teague narrowly escaping, for his mean appearance was the reason that a Lieutenant was seized instead of him. In the September following, he being Governor of that fort of Sligo, was forced with his party by Colonel Michelburn from the several outworks and ditches, and obliged to retire into the heart of the fort; and, on the 21st of that month, he was obliged to surrender that same, on terms similar to those given to Galway, himself marching out at the head of 600 men.

COLONEL CUCONAUGHT MAC GUIRE.

This Colonel Cuconaught was Sheriff of the county of Fermanagh in 1687; he was killed at the battle of Aughrim; his regiment, after fighting most gallantly and successfully till towards the close of the action, was nearly all destroyed, and his Lieutenant-Colonel taken prisoner. At the Court of Clams, Mary Mac Guire, Colonel Cuconaught's widow, was allowed a jointure off Tempo and other Fermanagh lands; as was Bryan Mac Guire a remainder in tail therein. Dominick "Magweir," commonly called Primate of Ireland, was then also attainted. A letter in "Sleater's Public Gazetteer" of 1670, says that one of the Mac Guire sept, quitting Ulster on the troubles of 1641, retired to the parish of Mc Elligott, near Tralee, and that his grandson passed thence to Vienna, where he had a kinsman through whose interest he procured a commission for his son in the Imperial Army. That son "commanded at Dresden, and was in 1760 Colonel of a Regiment of Four Battalions, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a Lieutenant-General of their Majesty's Imperial Armies. It is to him and his near kinsman and countryman, the brave Major-General Baron Mac Elligott, who is indefatigably climbing to military glory, that their Imperial Majesties are indebted for forming the Croats, Pandours, and other irregular freebooters into as regular and well-disciplined troops as any others of their subjects."

CAPTAIN PHILIP DWYER.

The O'Dwyers were chiefs of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary. In Perrot's Parliament of 1585, this sept was represented by *Philip*, the son of Anthony O'Dwyer. In 1608, Darbie O'Dwyre had an extensive grant of lands in the county of Tipperary, as had John O'Dwyer in 1612 for other castles, towns, lands, and chief rents therein. John's descendant, Philip O'Dwyer of Downedrom, was one of the Confederate Catholics who assembled at Kilkenny in 1646; while Edmund O'Dwyer, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, sat there as a Spiritual Peer. Cromwell's Act of 1652, relentlessly hostile to this "Council," excepted from pardon for life and estate the aforesaid Philip O'Dwyer, as also Owen O'Dwyer, both of Tipperary. There further appear on this Army List Thomas Dwyer, a Cornet in Galmony's Horse; and another Philip O'Dwyer, a Lieutenant in Colonel Charles O'Bryan's Infantry. The only Dwyer who appears on the Attainders of 1691 is Edward, described as of Cloncracken, county of Tipperary, merchant. Some of the O'Dwyers were commanders in "the Irish Brigades" in France, and one was Admiral in the Russian service.

CAPTAIN DANIEL MOLONY.

The O'Molonys were Chiefs of Cuiltonan, now known as the parish of Kiltonconlea, in the barony of Tulla, county of Clare.

In 1646, John O'Molony was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, in which rank he sat as a Spiritual Peer at the Supreme Council of Kilkenny. He had taken refuge in France before King James had crossed over to Ireland, and there he assisted in founding at Paris a University for the education of the Irish priesthood. He was attainted in 1696 by the style of "Titular Bishop of Killaloe."

The above officer may be presumed to have been of the Cuiltonan or Kiltannon Molonys, and his estates in Clare were, in 1703, sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeitures to Thomas St. John, of Ballymull Castle, in the same county.

The Bank of France has issued the new bank notes for 50f. The first issue consists of ten million francs, and will be followed up by successive issues of ninety millions.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF O'CONNELL.

BY WILLIAM J. O'N. DAUNT, ESQ.,
OF KILCASCAN, COUNTY CORK.

CHAPTER XVII.

Hunting—Staigue Fort—Character of the Emperor Nicholas—Remarks on the Exemption by Law from a Second Trial on the same Capital Charge—The Ruined Church of Kilkee—Tradition of the M'Carthy Mor—Interest taken by O'Connell in English Politics—The Crelaghs—The Kerry Colonels—French Revolution—Effects of Catholicity and Protestantism on Social and Mercantile Advancement.

THE 12th of November was devoted to hunting. O'Connell rose an hour before the sun, and set off to the mountains near Staigue Fort, where two hares were killed before breakfast.

Staigue Fort is a very curious relic of antiquity. It consists of a circular area, of about fifty feet in diameter, enclosed with a wall of rude masonry, which is four yards thick at bottom, diminishing to about two at the top; and in tolerably good repair throughout the entire circuit. The external height of this wall varies in different places, owing to the inequalities of the surrounding ground; within, it rises to a height of fourteen or fifteen feet from the level of the central area. The entrance is formed through the side of the building which fronts the estuary of Kenmare. The space enclosed is open to the heavens; and it is quite manifest that the primeval architect never contemplated such a thing as a roof. History and tradition are alike silent respecting the date, the founder, or the purpose of this very remarkable structure. It evidently belongs to a period of the rudest and most remote antiquity. It has been conjectured, that the natives erected it for the purpose of collecting and defending their cattle from Danish or other piratical ravagers.

Staigue Fort is situated on a slight elevation in the centre of the valley opening to the water of Kenmare, and bounded to the landward by a dark amphitheatre of high and craggy hills. It is distant about five miles from Darrynane.

O'Connell returned late from hunting at Staigue; and being fatigued, did not sit so long as usual after dinner.

The public mind had been considerably agitated by the expectation of war; but the papers received on this day conveyed the intelligence, that in both the French Chambers there were majorities in favor of peace. O'Connell observed, that "the pacific acquiescence of France would sink her in European estimation from a first-rate to a secondary power."

He was then asked, "if the recent policy of England had been good?"

"No," said O'Connell. "The policy cannot be good, which involves an alliance with that miscreant, the Emperor Nicholas—a ruffian, who combines in his own person all the hideous enormities of Herod, Diocles ian, and Attila! It is utterly disgraceful to England to form an alliance with *him*. By one sweeping act of tyranny, he compelled two millions of Polish Catholics to conform to the Greek church; and all his acts have been stamped with the same spirit of barbarous tyranny that was conspicuous in this."

O'Connell defended the principle of the law that protects a person once acquitted of a capital charge from being tried again for the same offence. It was urged that this principle might sanction injustice; as in a case where a murderer had been acquitted through defect of evidence, and where a competent witness volunteered to tender direct testimony against the accused in the event of a new trial.

"My good sir," said O'Connell, "if the principle of repeating the trial were once admitted, the injustice on the other side would be infinitely greater. If the accused could be tried over again on the appearance of a fresh witness, pray where could you limit the danger to innocent persons unjustly arraigned? At the expiration of months or years, they would again be liable to trial for their lives, if any unprincipled witness should offer themselves as being competent to give fresh evidence."

Our conversation insensibly diverged to the subject of local antiquities. O'Connell asked the Rev. Mr. R—— if he had seen the old church of Kilkee, near Grena, on the road from Killarney. "It was unroofed and desecrated over three centuries ago," said O'Connell. "The Macarthy Mhor of the day was in the habit of attending Mass there, and ordered the officiating priest to delay the celebration of Mass every Sunday until he should arrive. The priest complied for some Sundays; but one day the chief was so late, that the priest, in order no longer to detain the congregation, commenced Divine Service. He had not proceeded far, when Macathy Mhor entered the church; and being enraged at the presumption of the priest in neglecting to wait for him, rushed to the altar, and felled the priest to the floor. The bishop could not bear that the scene of such a crime should continue the centre of parochial devotion, and accordingly he got the church unroofed, and another one built in a different part of the parish."

"Were there not a great many marriages in that ruined church?" asked one of the company.

"Yes, the Protestants of Killarney often were married there. When they don't get a license, they must be married in a parish church; and many couples modestly preferred the quiet solitude of the ivied walls of Kilkee, to the crowds that invariably gathered about weddings in the church of Killarney."

Mr. O'Connell's mind was, at this time, much engaged with the idea of an English Parliamentary Reform and Anti-Corn Law Convention. He entertained strong hopes that the labors of such a Convention would achieve a full measure of political liberty for Great Britain; and in working out that object, he was willing to co-operate. But he did not expect from it the smallest benefit to Ireland. He had learned, from bitter experience, to distrust the efficacy of British friendship for his country. He felt that Ireland could alone be served by her own exertions. To his private friends, the depth and sincerity of his love of peace—of his hatred of bloodshed and warfare—were now made manifest. A war with France had for many months been threatened, and at one period seemed inevitable. Had it actually taken place, it would, in O'Connell's opinion, have greatly assisted the Repeal of the Union. But, far from lamenting the pacific decision of the French Chambers, he sincerely rejoiced in an event which averted the crimes and the horrors of war, even although war would have made England but too happy to purchase the friendship and good offices of Ireland at the price of Repeal.

Of war he had a conscientious horror. "*One* murder, or *one* robbery," said he, "will horrify! and I cannot conceive how robbery and murder are one whit the better for being multitudinous! Yet this is war."

His zeal for the popular liberties of England was sincere and fervid. It was highly honorable to his character, when placed (as it necessarily *must* be placed) in contrast with the cold indifference of English Liberals to Irish rights.

O'Connell, in speaking of the improved administration of the law in Ireland, contrasted the present days with the wild time that preceded the repeal of the Penal Code.

"When I was a child," said he, "there was a herd of cow-stealers called the Crelaghs, inhabiting the mountains of Glancara; they used to steal cows in Galway and Clare, and sell them in this part of the country; and then with admirable impartiality, they would steal cows here, and sell them in Clare or Galway. They were a terrible nuisance to the peasantry; but they received a sort of negative protection, that is, they were left unmolested by the leading Protestant gentry, who then were popularly called 'Colonels.' To these 'Colonels' they occasionally made presents of cattle. Impunity emboldened them, and at length they stole fourteen cows from my father, who was in indifferent health at the time. This was intolerable, and my father collected a numerous party to surround the Crelaghs' hut one night, in order to take and surrender them to justice. The Crelaghs rushed out, and made a desperate defence; two of them were taken but the rest escaped. My father shot one man through the hand in the scuffle; but the wounded fellow contrived to get off. Those who escaped still continued their depredations; and the power of the few Catholic gentry to check them was sadly crippled by the legal incapacity of Catholics to hold the commission of the peace.

"The Crelaghs resolved to avenge themselves upon my father, who got information one dark evening when out riding, that the gang lay in wait to murder him. His informant desired him to go home by a different road; he did so, and encountered the ruffians, who rushed down the hills to meet him, and fired. His mare, which was very wicked, kicked and threw him. While he was down they fired again, and missed him a second time. He remounted, and striking spurs in his mare, was speedily beyond their reach, escaping several shots that were fired after him.

"It was not very easy for a Catholic to interest the law in his behalf, even against these pestilent vagabonds. But at length, *by good luck* one of the gang robbed a Mr. Hasset, a Protestant gentleman, of his purse and dress wig upon the highway. This incited Mr. Hasset to spirited measures, amongst which was his getting himself made a magistrate, and using his justiceship to bring the rogues to punishment. After this, the gang was soon dispersed; three were taken and hanged—the rest escaped."

So prevalent was the belief in the absolute authority of "the Colonels" at that period, and so lightly was the power of the law esteemed in comparison, that a notion prevailed among the depredators who infested parts of Kerry, that a judicial sentence, in order to be valid, should be backed by the fiat of one or other of these local chiefs. A man was convicted of horse-stealing at Tralee, and appeared quite careless and unconcerned while the judge was passing sentence of death upon him. "Do you know what my lord is saying, you stupid omadhawn?" inquired a bystander of the prisoner. "To be sure I do!" returned the criminal, "but I don't care what he says; for Colonel Blennerhassett is looking at me all the time, and *he* says nothing."

Shortly after the first accouchement of Colonel Blennerhassett's lady, a neighbor called at the house, and among other inquiries asked how "the Colonel" was?

"Which do you mean, the *young Colonel* or the ould one?" said the servant. The "*young Colonel*" was then somewhat less than a week old.

O'Connell was asked in the course of our afternoon table-talk, whether he had read Thiers' work on the French Revolution?

"Yes," he replied, "and I do not very much like it. Thiers has a strong propensity to laud every one who was successful, and to disparage those who did not succeed. The best account of the French Revolution is in one of the volumes of Marmontel's Memoirs. Certainly," continued he, "that Revolution was grievously needed, although it was bought at the price of so much blood! The ecclesiastical abbes were a great public nuisance; they were chiefly cadets of noble families, who were provided for with sinecure revenues out of the abbey lands. The nobility engrossed the commissions in the army; and both the clergy and the nobility, although infinitely the richest bodies in the state, were exempt from taxes. The people were the scapegoats—*they* were taxed for all; the burdens of the state were all thrown upon *them*, whilst its honors and emoluments were monopolized by the untaxed. This was a gross wrong—the Revolution has swept it away. It was highly creditable to the fidelity of the French Catholic clergy, that so few of them joined the enemies of religion at that trying time of terror. I question whether a dozen of the French Catholic bishops apostatized; and as for the vast mass of the parochial clergy, they afforded a most glorious and sublime example of devotion and faithfulness. Catholicity, I trust, will rebound against French Infidelity, as she is daily doing against English sectarianism. Ah! that article in the *Edinburgh Review!* I do like to see those philosophic gentry compelled to admit that the Catholic religion is perennial and immortal; and as vivacious in the nineteenth century of her existence, as she was on the day of her first institution!"

And he reverted to that celebrated article, of which he had previously so often spoken with delight and admiration.

"The writer," said I, "has drawn an invidious comparison between Edinburgh and Florence. He says that Florence has nearly stood still since the period of Luther's revolt, whereas Edinburgh is immensely enlarged and improved; and he attributes to Popery the alleged non-improvement of Florence, whilst he ascribes the great advancement of Edinburgh to the operation of Protestantism. Now, he omits to notice, that the great enlargement of Edinburgh did not begin until about 1753; so that it remained nearly stationary during above two centuries of very sturdy Protestantism."

"Ay," O'Connell broke in, "and he omits to notice that the cause of its improvement was *not* Protestantism, but the participation of its inhabitants in the East India trade. More Scotchmen got rich from lucky East Indian speculations than any other classes in the British Islands; and a great number of these lucky Scotch adventurers brought home their acquisitions, and settled in their native capital."

"And as for England," said another of our party, "whatever advantage or superiority over foreign nations she may possess, is certainly not owing to her Protestantism, for she possessed the same superiority before the Reformation."

"Yes," said O'Connell, "Chief Justice Fortescue says, in his book '*De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*,' which was written in the time of Henry the Sixth, that the comfort of good and plentiful food was then much more commonly possessed by the people of England than by the people of France at the same period; to which we may add, that good food, and enough of it, was more common then than it is now amongst the lower orders of the English, after three centuries of Protestantism, and two and a half of Poor Laws."

I believe we may fairly concede to all who may claim the concession, that there is a much greater spirit of money-getting to be found amongst Protestant than Catholic nations.

(To be continued.)

BRADY'S LEAP.

Captain Samuel Brady was the Daniel Boone of Ohio, and was as efficient in the settlement of that State as his illustrious cotemporary was in establishing the domain of the white man in the State of Kentucky. He entered the army at the commencement of our revolutionary struggle, and was engaged at the siege of Boston, as well as in many other important contests during the war for Independence. He was a lieutenant under Wayne at the massacre of Paoli, when that officer was surprised, and the greater portion of his command cut to pieces and destroyed in cold blood. Toward the close of the war, he was captain of a corps of Rangers at Fort Pitt, under Colonel Brodhead, and rendered effectual service against the Indians, who were in league with the British. He had lost a father and brother at the hands of the red skins, and swore to take a terrible revenge.

To a mind fertile in expedient, and quick as a flash of lightning in its deliberations, he added a frame well knit, though slight, and a constitution of iron mould. He was an Indian fighter con amore, and the greater part of his time was spent in the war-path. Many are the deeds of daring and thrilling adventure related of him. A volume might be written embracing the adventures and hair breadth escapes of the gallant captain, but, in common with an immense mass of unwritten tradition equally valuable and interesting, they are fast being forgotten and buried in the graves of the past generation. The following incident may yet be new to many of our readers.

On one occasion, while out with a small party of his rangers in pursuit of the Indians, he had gone as far as Slippery Rock Creek, a branch of Beaver River, in Western Pennsylvania, without seeing any signs of his foe. Here, however, he struck upon a fresh trail, which led up the creek, and he hastened in pursuit of the savages, who were some distance in advance. He followed the trail until evening, when he was obliged to await the return of daylight before he could pursue it further. At the earliest dawn he started afresh, and without stopping to break his fast he hurried on, bent on coming up with the enemy before they could reach their towns. His precipitancy had nearly cost him his life, for although the party in front did not dream of his proximity, yet a body of warriors, far outnumbering his own small band, had discovered *his* trail, and were following it with as much avidity and determination, as he was pursuing their comrades.

Brady discovered those in front just as they were finishing their morning meal and preparing to renew their journey. Placing his men in such a manner as to intercept them should they atttempt to escape, at a given signal they delivered a close and well-directed volley, and started up to rush upon the enemy with their tomahawks, when the band in their rear fired upon them in turn, taking them completely by surprise, killing two of their number and throwing the remainder into confusion. Finding himself thus between two fires, and vastly outnumbered, there was nothing left but flight, and Brady, directing his men to look out for themselves, started off at his topmost speed in the direction of the creek.

The Indians had a long and heavy account to settle with him, however, and deemed this the opportunity to wipe it out with his blood. For this purpose they desired to secure him alive, and fifty red skins, regardless of the others who had scattered in every direction, dropped their rifles and followed him. The Indians knew the ground—Brady did not, and they felt secure of their victim when they saw him run towards the creek, which was at this point a wide, deep, and rapid stream. A yell of triumph broke from them as he arrived at the bank and comprehended his desperate situation. There was apparently no escape, and for a moment the captain felt that his time had come. 'Twas but for an instant, however; he well knew the fate which awaited him should he fall into the hands of his enemies, and this reflection nerved him to a deed which, perhaps, in his calmer moments he would have found himself incapable of performing. Gathering all his force into one mighty effort as he approached the brink of the stream, and clinging with a death grip to his trusty rifle, he sprang across the chasm through which the stream ran, and landed safely upon the other side, with his rifle in his hand. Quick as thought, his piece was primed, and he commenced to reload. His feet had barely made their imprint upon the soft, yielding soil of the western bank, before his place was filled by the brawny form of a warrior, who, having been foremost in the pursuit, now stood in wonder and amazement as he contemplated the gap over which the captain had passed. With a frankness which seem not to undervalue the achievement of an enemy, the savage, in tolerable good English exclaimed, "Blady make good jump! Blady make good jump!" His conflicting emotions of regret at the escape of his intended victim, and admiration of the deed by which that escape had been accomplished, did not hinder the discovery that Brady was loading his piece, and he did not feel assured but that his compliment would be returned from the muzzle of the captain's rifle. He incontinently took to his heels as he discovered the latter ramming home the bullet, which might the next moment be searching out a vital part in his dusky form, and his erratic movements showed that he entertained no mean idea of his enemy's skill at sharp-shooting. The outline of the most intricate field fortification would convey but slight idea of the serpentine course he pursued until satisfied that he was out of rifle shot. Sometimes leaping in the air, at others squatting suddenly on his haunches, and availing himself of every shelter, he evinced a lively fear, which doubtless had its origin in a previous knowledge of the fatal accuracy of the captain's aim. Brady had other views, however, and was not disposed to waste time and powder upon a single enemy, when surrounded by hundreds, and when the next moment an empty barrel might cost him his life; and while the savage was still displaying his agility on the opposite bank, he darted into the woods and made his way to a rendezvous previously fixed upon, where he met the remainder of his party.

Brady afterwards visited the spot, and, out of curiosity, he measured the stream at the place where he jumped, and found it to measure twenty-three feet from shore to shore, and the water found to be twenty feet deep.

HOW TO EXAMINE WELLS.—The following simple mode of examining a well to ascertain whether it contains any offensive substances has been recommended as efficient: "Place a common mirror over the well in such a position as to catch and throw the rays of the sun to the bottom of the well, which will be immediately illuminated in such a manner that the smallest pebbles, &c., at the bottom, can be distinctly discerned as if in the hand. The sun is in the best situation to be reflected in the morning or afternoon of the day."

WRITTEN SERMONS.—The antipathy of the Scotch people to reading sermons is well known. At Kirkcudbright, at an "inauguration," an old woman on the pulpit stairs asked one of her companions if the new minister was *a reader?* "And how can he read, woman?" was the reply; "the poor man's blin'." To which the first made answer, "I'm glad to hear it; I wish they were a' blin'."

To carry a Collins steamer from New York to Liverpool requires eight hundred tuns of coal—enough to keep an ordinary family 100 years.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

For this year, the direct emigration from Belfast to any part of the Continent of America has entirely ceased. It has decreased from year to year, until, at length, it became almost a nullity, as compared with the local emigration statistics of former years. It is not, however, to be understood from this, that the actual emigration from the northern portion of Ireland fell off in the same proportion. The direct ports of departure for emigrants at present are Liverpool and Greenock; and to these ports our northern emigrants proceed (passage free), by steamer, to join their respective ships, which, whether fast or slow sailers, are all, of course, "clippers."

Captain M'Bride, of Belfast, has received £2 4s. 2d., being a collection from the workers in the flax spinning mill belonging to Messrs. M'Connell and Kennedy, Falls Road, from Mr. John Robinson, manager, for the purpose of assisting the poor people landing on our quays in a most deplorable condition, from England and Scotland.

A handsome clipper barque, named the Rosetta, was launched from the shipyard of the Belfast Shipbuilding Company. The following are her dimensions: Length 125 feet; beam 25 feet; depth 16 feet four inches, and tonnage 375 tons. She will class A 1 at Lloyd's for ten years, and has been got up by first class workmanship.

It is stated that the Lord Lieutenant has granted the request of the memorialists, and that an inquiry will be conducted by government officials, into the circumstances connected with the scandalous riots which took place in the neighborhood of "The Pound," in the month of July.

Carlow.

Edward Gorman, Esq., coroner of the county, held an inquest on the body of a man named Colgan, who had been found drowned in the river Barrow, near that town, on the preceding day. From the evidence adduced before the jury, it appeared that the deceased, who was a sub-constable of the constabulary force stationed at Balliuree, obtained from his officer four days' leave of absence, for the purpose of paying a visit to a brother of his who resided in Dublin. His furlough having expired, and not returning to his duty, as he was bound to do, some uneasiness was created amongst his comrades, who supposed that an accident might have befallen him. Inquiries were instituted, but without success, nor was he discovered until Sunday, when some children who were playing on the bank of the river Barrow, saw his body floating in the water. After the examination of several witnesses, including Richard Phillips, Esq., M.D., the jury returned the following verdict: "We find that the deceased committed suicide while laboring under insanity." Colgan, who was a quiet inoffensive man, has left a wife and three children to deplore his miserable end.

An inquest was also held before William J. Maher, Esq., and a jury, at Brook Hill, within a mile of Goresbridge, on the body of Thomas King, who was found dead in his bed on the preceding morning. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was for some time previously ill. When discovered, John Dooley, in whose house he died, found a basin in the bed with deceased, and upwards of a quart of blood in it. A bottle also was discovered, from which deceased had been taking what appeared to be medicine, prescribed by some quack; it contained alum, water, and whiskey. A verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts.

Carlow and its neighborhood were lately visited by very vivid and frequent flashes of lightning, accompanied by some heavy peals of thunder, which lasted for several minutes, causing no small alarm to the inhabitants. Soon after nine o'clock the atmosphere became close and oppressive, which was followed by several flashes of forked lightning from the southwest. From half-past nine to eleven o'clock the sky was illuminated, as if by a conflagration, and so bright was the horizon during this period, that a person could readily read a book or newspaper in the town. Beyond the alarm created to timid persons, no accident occurred.

A party of the 18th Royal Irish have taken charge of our barrack, after being vacated by the 16th Lancers.—*Sentinel.*

Cork.

A very fine young man of the name of Patrick Cowly, aged 23 years, and over six feet high, died suddenly from the effects of *coup de soleil*, at Keelaraheen, near the town of Dunmanway. He went as usual to work in the morning, and returned to his dinner in his usual good health; in fact, he was never known to have had any illness. After dinner he again went to work, and on returning in the evening he was perceived by a boy to stagger and fall against a ditch; he was quite insensible, and on assistance being procured was removed to the next house, when he almost immediately expired.

Mr. Jackson, M.P. for Newcastle, and Mr. Brassy, directers of the South Wales Railway Company, arrived in Queenstown, and on the following day had an interview with a number of the shareholders of the Cork and Youghal Railway with reference to a branch to Queenstown. The result was an offer on the part of those gentlemen to advance the money necessary to carry on the works and complete the line to Queenstown, provided certain conditions and guarantees were assented to. The terms of the agreement have not been definitely settled, but there is reason to hope that the works will at no distant period be completed.

A large American vessel is now discharging a cargo of coal at Queenstown preparatory to undergoing repairs. Her name is Roebuck, Captain Soule, from Swansea, for Calders, coast of Chili, with 1,200 tons of coal. Eight days after leaving Swansea she sprung a leak and had to put into Queenstown with a good deal of water, the pumps having to be kept constantly going. She is discharging opposite Mr. N. G. Seymour's wharf, and will then put into Mr. Wheeler's docks, Queenstown, to be repaired.

At the late meeting of the Cork Board of Guardians the business of selecting a number of the female inmates to send off to the settlement of the German Legion at the Cape of Good Hope, was brought forward. We are glad to say that the girls, acting in accordance with the directions of the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, refused to emigrate, in consequence of the want of spiritual provision at the Cape.

An aged woman named Flaherty was landed at Cork lately from the London steamer. She supported herself in that city, as a street vender of fruit, for thirty years, and she is now thrown on the union of Limerick, where she was born, as a burthen on the taxes.

A considerable portion of Douglass Mills, near Cork, the property of Messrs. White, was accidentally destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at between £2,000 and £3,000.

F. Leahy, Esq., Cork, has paid £3,200 to the local charities bequeathed by the late Earl of Cork.

Down.

The petition to parliament from certain "freeholders and inhabitants of Ulster," denouncing the reappointment of Mr. F. C. Beers, *alias* Leslie, to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Down, after his dismissal, subsequent to the outrage at Dolly's Brae, praying for an investigation into the cause of this restoration, and soliciting the removal of all persons from the roll of Justices of the Peace who appear to be connected with obnoxious societies, has been numerously signed; but it is not to be presented till next session.

Dublin.

One of the proudest testimonials ever seen in Ireland—perhaps one of the most honorable ever conferred upon a public man in our age—may now be seen in Dame street, Dublin. The magnificent Golden Vase presented to Wm. Smith O'Brien by the admirers of his purity of principle, devotion, and fortitude in the cause of Ireland, arrived in this city on Wednesday last, in the care of M. Corr Vander-Maeren, of Brusselles (Belgian Deputy to the British Association), in whose possession it has been since the refusal of the liberal British Government to admit into the country the product of its own colony without a mulct of £130 "duty." This splendid offering is made of virgin gold. Indeed the absence of alloy has rendered impossible that sharpness in the minute details of ornamentation, which is all that is wanted to render it in workmanship what it is in design, one of the most beautiful efforts of art. The vase weighs 125 ounces, and measures about twenty-one inches from the base to the top of the lid; its proportions are exceedingly graceful; it is highly wrought and profusely embellished with ornamentation emblematic of Ireland and Australia. The lid is surmounted by a figure of Liberty in the act of crowning with the civic wreath the Exile, who, leaning on the Irish harp, kneels before her. The shamrock is abundant as on the soil of Erin. The sides of the vase present at one view the arms of the House of Dromoland—on the obverse a shield bearing the following inscription:

Presented
to
William Smith O'Brien, Esq.,
by his friends in Victoria, Australia, on the occasion of his visit to Melbourne, after his release from long and painful captivity: in testimony of their respect for his character, admiration for his patriotism, and sympathy for his sufferings in the cause of his country.—July 22, 1854.

Between this inscription and the O'Brien Arms the luxuriant foliage of Australia is wrought in bold relief, the Kangaroo and Ostrich being most appropriately and effectively introduced. We observe also with pleasure that the ancient Irish style of ornamentation in gold working has been most happily added to the characteristic details of the design. If anything were needed to enhance the honor of such a testimonial as this, it is supplied by the addresses from Melbourne, Geelong, and Bendigo Gold Fields; also a copy of the *Bendigo Advertiser*, printed in gold on green satin, which accompany it. These precious tributes may be viewed at the establishment of our valued and esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Donegan, Dame st. They will be removed in a few days.—*Nation.*

The British Association, during the past and present week, have dealt with many topics which have a special relation to Ireland, and it is to be hoped that such suggestions as science offers towards developing the resources of the country will be accepted by the people and put to a practical test. Apart from the mass of recondite investigations, whose interest is of a solely abstract nature, valuable papers have been read on the Irish Fisheries—the production of gas from peat and other subjects, which have a direct bearing on our general welfare and progress. It is much to be desired that a selection of such matter should be popularized, and every means taken to direct public attention to this portion of the proceeding so as to ensure for them a lasting interest. Among the rest, a most interesting paper was read by Doctor Russell of Maynooth, upon the early colonization of Wexford, which province, he has shown from the evidence of a dialect now dying out, and from the ordinary names of very many families still residing there, to have been a Flemish settlement. By means of certain fragments of old ballads and traditions still existing among the inhabitants, he illustrated the customs and manners of those emigrants, which, though lasting until the middle of the seventeenth century, have now fallen into disuse. In a paper on the "Characteristics, Moral and Physical, of the Gaels of Ireland and Scotland," Doctor O'Donovan proved the identity of the ancient people of Britain and Ireland with the Celtæ of Gaul, from many established data—such as their great stature, their religious rites, belief in the immortality of the soul, and worship of Mercury, who was representative of arts and commerce; all which are mentioned by Cæsar, in contradistinction to those of the Teutonic races of Germany—so remarkable for their narrow and unimaginative views of life and the universe. He then entered into the state of civilization among the Celts of France and the Ancient Irish—demonstrating, from many authentic authorities, the fact of this race having been for ages the literary and religious teachers of the various Teutonic people on the Continent, as well as of the Saxons in Britain.—*Ibid.*

An inquest was held at 55 Dawson street, by Dr. Kirwan, one of the city coroners, on the body of Edward Dillon. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been a working tailor, in the employ of Messrs. Buckmaster & Co., Dawson street; on Saturday evening, when going to his room, he became very ill, and commenced throwing up blood. Surgeon Robert H. Coulter, Molesworth street, was sent for, but deceased died about ten minutes after his arrival. Surgeon Macnamara stated that death was caused by the rupture of one of the blood vessels of the lungs, and a verdict to that effect was returned by the jury. Dr. Kirwan also held an inquest at 18 Fountain place Cottages, on the body of Michael Reilly, who died suddenly on the day previous. After hearing the evidence, the jury found that the deceased's death was occasioned by an aneuresmal affection of the aorta. Verdict accordingly.

The *John Bull* has the following remarks upon the recent attempted exhibition in Fishamble street Theatre: "We think it speaks highly for the good feeling of the Irish people that this impudent exhibition—an appeal, as one of our contemporaries calls it, of an acquitted prisoner for the purpose of establishing his guilt—should have turned out so complete a failure. We are afraid it would not be so in England. Spollen will very likely, finding he does not "draw" in Dublin, come over to London. We fear that the speculation would prove a more profitable one. A live reputed murderer would be a great card at the Surrey Gardens, if Mr. Spurgeon should begin to get stale. We recommend some of our British Barnums to think of it.

At a meeting of section D of the British Association, Mr. Halliday exhibited a beautiful specimen, enclosed in a bottle, of the migratory locust, which had been found in the College grounds some minutes previously. He observed that it very rarely visited this country, as it seldom came so far north, but inhabited Western Europe and the basin of the Mediterranean. This locust was probably the species through the instrumentality of which the judgment of Heaven, as mentioned in the Scriptures, had been inflicted on certain countries.

The inauguration of Moore's Statue cannot take place during the visit of the British Association. The pedestal was commenced, and some courses of the granite of which it is composed were set, when it was found that its relative bearings to the surrounding buildings were all wrong, and they had to be taken down and placed in their proper position. The Earl of Charlemont, as the early friend of Moore, has kindly consented to act upon this interesting occasion.—*Saunders.*

Maurice Keatinge, and Dr. Wiley, LL.D., are to be joint Registrars of the new Court of Probate, at a salary of £1,000 a year each; Anthony Hawkins, Esq., retiring on full salary.

Kerry.

A portion of the embankment at Cookcoran, within a mile of Killarney, gave way, and three men were killed immediately, and three more, dangerously mutilated, were removed to hospital. The cutting was a sandy substance of about fifty feet, and, had it fallen a few minutes sooner, over twenty persons would have been buried beneath it. One of the dead men, named Falvey, had just received a check from his brother from America to take him there, and was making preparations to proceed.

Kilkenny.

About three years ago, a poor boy, named Shortall, was employed as a servant at Mr. Hart's, at Clara, and finding that his prospects had little chance of being improved in Ireland, determined on emigrating to Australia. The thought was an easy one, but the act was more difficult to realize, as poor Shortall soon found out; for, without money in his pockets, or a pair of wings on his shoulders, the task was impossible to be accomplished. But the old adage, that "fortune favors the brave," was realized in this case, and after innumerable obstacles, he succeeded in obtaining government passsages to Australia. So far all was right, but yet there were other difficulties to be accomplished; for to his skirt was attached something in the way of a little loving wife and a fine boy, the pride of the mother and of himself. If he left the mother and boy behind him, how were they to be supported during his long journey, was to him a serious question. After revolving the *pros* and *cons* in his mind, he determined to take his wife with him and leave the child behind, under the care of some kind neighbor. A woman equally as poor as themselves undertook the charge of the little child; while his neighbors, animated by such an example, immediately commenced a subscription, and handed the sum of £2 to him, as the result of their excellent feelings, to assist him in emigrating. With this sum Shortall and his fair dame started on their adventurous journey, loaded with the good wishes and blessings of their kind neighbors. Nothing was heard of them for some time, until one fine morning a suspicious document was placed in the hands of the woman who had Shortall's boy under her care, and, lo! and behold an order for £5 fell from it the instant it was opened. Since that period the woman has continued to hear from Shortall, and has regularly received various sums of money, amounting in the whole to £37. But a few weeks ago he enclosed a sufficient amount of money to enable his child and his brother to pay their passages out and join him; and the other day he announced his firm determination of paying the passages to Australia of all those friends who subscribed small sums to enable him to reach the happy country where wealth is pouring her favors upon him.—*Journal.*

Our city was thrown into a complete state of consternation, by the reported suicide of Mr J. Wall, of Templemore, who was on a visit at a friend's house in this city. On inquiry the report turned out to be too true, and it was found the unfortunate gentleman had destroyed himself by hanging himself in a garret. A coroner's inquest was summoned, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased had died by hanging himself while in a state of unsound mind.—*Ibid.*

The friends of Mr. Knaresborough, in this county, will be happy to learn that the Lord Lieutenant has ordered an addition of £100 per annum to be made to his salary in consideration of his efficient services as resident magistrate.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Henry Staunton, Esq., Seskin, to the commission of the peace for the county of Kilkenny.

King's County.

Two men, named Staunton and Conraghy, were returning to their homes from Frankford, where they fell out and fought, inflicting some sharp blows on each other. Conraghy's father hearing of the affray ran out and struck Staunton a blow on his head, from the effects of which his life is in danger.

Limerick.

At the last meeting of the Rathkeale board of guardians, Daniel M. Maunsell, Esq., in the chair, and twenty-two other members present, it was proposed and carried, that the offices of schoolmaster and fever hospital nurse be discontinued; the duties of the former office to be done by the schoolmistress, and that the sick be placed in one hospital, in charge of the infirmary nurse.

There is not a single able-bodied male pauper in the Limerick workhouse.

It is in contemplation by the directors of the Limerick and Castleconnell Railway, which we learn is to be opened this month, to extend their line to Nenagh. A deputation from the company will confer with a meeting of the local gentry, to be held in this town to-morrow on the subject.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

Louth.

The Liberal electors of Drogheda entertained their representative, Mr. James M'Cann, at a public dinner, to celebrate his successful opposition to the petition presented to parliament against his return as member for that borough, and, as a proof of their approbation of his political conduct, and a mark of their respect and esteem, also presented him with a magnificent silver epergne, accompanied with an appropriate address, inscribed on vellum. The town from an early hour presented a holiday appearance, from the preparations made for the event, and the circumstance of the majority of the townspeople having turned out into the streets. A triumphal arch of evergreens, bearing the inscription, "M'Cann for ever," was fixed upon the bridge; other triumphal arches were to be seen in various parts of the town, and, in addition to a general exhibition of evergreens in front of the small dwellings in the suburban districts, gay banners floated from the windows of several houses in the principal streets, causing the old town to wear an unusually gay and animated aspect. The banquet took place in the mayoralty room, a fine apartment now used as the ball-room, and admirably adapted for the purpose to which it was applied. The head table occupied the entire breadth of the room at one end, and three parallel lines of tables ran down the entire length. Mr. M'Cann, accompanied by Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., arrived in the town at seven o'clock, and was received with loud cheering by a large number of persons, who accompanied him to the scene of the entertainment. Shortly after seven o'clock, 163 persons sat down to dinner, which was supplied in excellent style by Mr. Simcoxe, of the Imperial Hotel. The chair was taken by James Carty, Esq., Mayor of Drogheda.

Mayo.

The Patron of Murrisk, which has from time immemorial been held on the Monday after the 28th August in each year, came off at the foot of Croagh Patrick, near the hospitable residence of the late good, kind and generous John C. Garvey, Esq., and now the residence of his amiable and accomplished widow. The attendance, as usual, was most numerous, and everything passed off quietly. All the tents were taken down at seven o'clock. The young heir of Murrisk, Francis C. Garvey, Esq., visited the Patron Park about two o'clock, P.M., and on his entering it was loudly cheered by his numerous tenantry and those who assembled there. His appearance caused many to mourn the loss of him who, for a series of years, contributed much to the amusements carried on there, but who, alas! is now no more. His heir, though a child in years, promises fairly to follow in the footsteps of his good and generous parent. He almost daily makes it his study to go among his tenantry, and see that nothing is wanting to them; and, in common with them all, we add, may he long live to enjoy the ancient property of Murrisk and to follow the path laid out for him by one of the best of men.—*Telegraph.*

It has been definitely arranged by the government that the Revenue police force will cease to exist as a body within a very limited period (30th September instant), and that to provide against any hardships towards that force about four hundred of the privates will be drafted into the constabulary ranks, the residue to be compensated according to their length of service, &c., and thus the men will be provided for; whilst for the officers, it is contemplated to place 39—being the number under 10 years' service—on the junior list of the constabulary, to drop in as vacancies occur, the remainder of the officers who completed 10 years' service to be pensioned off or compensated.—*Constitution.*

Monaghan.

It is our painful duty to record that a most inoffensive young man was shot dead close to the town of Clones, on his return from Hilton Park, where the poor fellow was participating in the enjoyments of the day. It appears that Muldoon (the young man who was killed) was walking, linked with a neighbor of his named Rennick, and on his other side walked another neighbor. There was a considerable concourse of people on the road; and when they reached the canal bridge at Clones, a caravan came up to them, off which some person got. After walking a few yards, the report of a pistol was heard, and Muldoon cried out that he was shot, staggered a few paces, and fell dead. This homicide cannot be attributed to malice or intent to kill. The spot where the death took place was searched, and a pistol found, which was identified as the property of a person named M'Gowan, a journeyman baker, living in Clones.—*Standard.*

Roscommon.

We regret to say that the disease is very prevalent amongst the stock in this county, and some farmers are suffering very sorely. Persons should be cautious in purchasing cheap beef.

Tipperary.

We yesterday morning received a letter from an eminent firm in London, which was directed as follows: "To the Editor of the *Tipperary Free Press*, Tipperary, County *Cavan*, Ireland." If one of our country National schoolboys made so great a blunder, he would become acquainted with the master's cane; and yet, in all probability, the Cockney clerk that penned the superscription has often railed at the ignorance of the benighted Irish.—*Free Press.*

There is much reason to fear that the Colonel Dempster, whose name appears among the killed at Cawnpore, is son of Dr. Dempster, of Nenagh, the surgeon of the South Tipperary Artillery. Dr. Dempster, Jr., was superintendent surgeon of the Bengal army, and was appointed to the station of Cawnpore in 1854. He was well known in Clonmel where he was some time as assistant surgeon in the 34th.

Waterford.

The specimens of Irish manufactured implements exhibited at the late Waterford Show were not inferior to anything shown from England or Scotland. Indeed, we are assured, by right good judges, that the home-manufactured implements not only suit the country best, but, being devoid of all unnecessary trappings, they are likewise the most useful articles. The simpler the construction of the implement or machine the easier it is worked, and the surer it is of being brought into general use. Fanciful and complicated machines may please the taste of an old gentleman, here and there, but farmers and working men, who live by their labor, cannot afford to make use of, or purchase play-toys! Hence it is that we would recommend all implement-makers to be as practical as possible in all their ideas. We are gratified to say that we have seen many English and Scotch implements, which at first sight seemed quite useless, from the number of their wheels and other superfluities, simplied, and therefore cheapened by the Irish manufacturer.—*News.*

The streets were thronged with peasants awaiting hiring, the rate of remuneration being 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per day, with diet. At Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir, 2s. 6d. to 3s., exclusive of diet, was granted; and in Tipperary the rate of wages is about the same. Mowers on *Sunday*, in Tipperary, got 5s. per day. On Monday morning, from the two preceding days being idle ones, Saturday having been a holiday, and the quick ripening of the grain, 4s. per day and diet were given in many of the village towns of our county. On Tuesday 5s. was generally refused by the laborers standing for hire in our city, but on Wednesday a general fall took place, and from 2s. to 2s. 5d. has since bren the average.

The Reverend and Right Hon. Lord John Beresford, brother of the Marquis of Waterford, has purchased the splendid demesne and mansion of Coolnamuck, in the county of Waterford.

Waterford is about following the example of Limerick, in the erection of a statue to the memory of O'Connell.

THE CROPS IN IRELAND.

The Harvest.—The labor of reaping has been pushed with remarkable activity for the last three weeks. Already a great portion of the early sown wheat and oats has been cut down, but is safely gathered into the haggards. Were there hands sufficient to meet the demand for reapers, the entire of the corn land in this and the next county would, ere this, have been cleared off. The wheat crop is much ahead of that of last year, as well in quantity of grain as in bulk of produce. In the oat lands great diversity exists: some fields are equal to ordinary averages, others are short in straw and light in head. The bulk of straw fodder, however, will be much above the quantity recently anticipated. Barley has not been largely cultivated this season—at least in the north of Ireland—but the yield of that grown is rather above that of last year. On the whole the turn-out of all descriptions of corn promises to be good. Of the potato little can be said beyond what has already been reported. As is the case with other crops, great difference of opinion exists about the probable result of the disease. In some parts of the county ntrim only a small proportion—not one-eighth of the whole—is attacked; in others, about a sixth; and, again there are fields which have all but escaped the malady.—*Belfast Mercury.*

The brilliant weather of last week has, with the intermission of but one evening's rain, being continued in the early part of this; and, as might be readily anticipated, the farmers have been busy in drawing to a close the harvest operations in this locality. The cereals, in general, have proved luxuriant, and an abundant return has been yielded; and, as regards the potato crop, there is every reason to hope that throughout the entire of this district, and, from what we can learn, in many of the most affected parts of the county Waterford, the tuber has yet escaped to an unexpected degree. In some places, where we have observed the leaves completely discolored, the stalks withered down to the ground, and no sign of vegetable life above the surface, on digging, the potatoes were found to be free from taint. This fact gives us a legitimate reason to hope, notwithstanding the blighted appearance of many fields, for a satisfactory return, from the great breadth which has been planted with that esculent this year.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

The fine weather of the past week has been of considerable service in forwarding harvest operations, and the farmers have made excellent progress in cutting down the crops. Much of the corn that has been cut this week is in much better condition than could have been supposed, after the exposure to the heavy rains of the preceding week. The wheat crop is being fast gathered in, and, we believe, everywhere the yield is most abundant, and beyond that of late years. The potato crop is most luxuriant, and, generally speaking, sound. The wages given to laborers this year is unprecedentedly high, averaging from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per day. The remuneration to women for binding the corn has proportionably increased, ranging from 1s. to 1s. 2d. a day.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

We are concerned to state that the dreaded cattle murrain has made its appearance with fatal effect in this district. A gentleman of this city, who holds a farm a few miles from town, lost by the disease, within the last month, 28 head of fine cattle, value £600. Private accounts state that several agriculturists of the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary, have also sustained losses by the malady, which is progressing in a virulent form in Louth, Meath, and districts adjoining Dublin. There is nothing to lead to the belief that the disease has become epidemic.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

ENGLAND.

Execution at Lancaster.—Edw. Hardman, convicted at the last Lancaster assizes of poisoning his wife by repeated doses of tartar emetic, was executed in front of Lancaster Castle. The culprit admitted his guilt and the justice of the sentence. When conducted to the press-room he was handed over to Calcraft to be pinioned, and when on the scaffold his lips moved as if repeating prayers. He looked pale and livid, and there was a vacancy in his eye which showed that he was almost insensible and unconscious of the gaze of the thousands of persons assembled. Calcraft drew the cap over the culprit's face, adjusted the rope, and then left the scaffold. The bolt was withdrawn, and death was almost instantaneous.

Mr. Spurgeon's house of prayer turns out to be a den of the biggest thieves in London. The managers of the Surrey Gardens, who professed themselves so zealous for the success of the preaching of the rev. gentleman, are declared by one of themselves to be more adepts in the iniquity of swindling than the directors of the British Bank. It seems that the liabilities of the shareholders will not fall much short of £70,000 upon property which they believed to be out of debt, and upon which they had received a dividend of 10 per cent. by way of blinding them to the actual state of things. Poor Jullien, who aimed at rivalling Spurgeon, is a loser, one way or another, to the extent of some six thousand pounds. Spurgeon has abandoned the Surrey Gardens in disgust, and has made his appearance in the Rosherville Gardens at Gravesend.

A handsome silver tea service has been presented to Mr. Layard by a few of his late constituents at Aylesbury, in token of their high esteem for his independent character and personal worth, and of their strong sense of his honest and faithful services when in parliament. Mr. Layard acknowledged the compliment in a long speech, in the course of which he expressed his amazement and dismay at the blindness of government in not having seen the gathering of the present storm in India; deprecated the cry of vengeance which is now being raised on all hands, remarking that what is wanted is justice, not vengeance; censured strongly some acts of Lord Dalhousie's government, and pointed out the complicated manner in which India is ruled.

From a Parliamentary return it appears that the amount of light gold taken out of circulation the last fifteen years has been upwards of twenty millions, of which eight millions was in 1842, three millions each year in 1843 and 1844, and from £400,000 to £800,000 in each year since, the last six years being pretty steady at about £400,000.

Mr. James Platt, M.P. for Oldham (who ousted Mr. W. J. Fox at the late election), was accidentally shot by the Mayor of that borough when he was out shooting with him, and expired in an hour after the melancholy occurrence.

The Marquis of Bute, by his guardians, has contributed the munificent sum of £1,000 in aid to the fund for the restoration of Llandaff Cathedral.

Depot Battalion at Aberdeen.—The depot battalion of Highlanders ordered to be established at Aberdeen is expected to number 1,200 men. Some difficulty has been experienced in finding barrack accommodation for so many soldiers, but the War-office is making arrangements whereby enlarged accommodation will be permanently secured.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

August 27, in St. George's Catholic Church, Dublin, Henry Lucius Kelly, Esq., of Prince Edward terrace, to Charlotte Catherine, daughter of the late Captain Biggam, of the 81st regiment.

August 29, at the Metropolitan Church, Marlborough street, by the Rev. Canon Pope, James Sullivan Green, Esq., Air Hill, county of Cork, to Annie, daughter of James Francis Comerford, Esq., Killarney.

August 31, in St. Thomas's Church, Michael O'Lonergan, Esq., of Church road, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Robert Howard, Esq., solicitor.

September 1, in St. Peter's Church, the Rev. William Digby Sadleir, son of the late Provost of Trinity College, to Georgina, daughter of the late Hans White, Esq., of Aghavoe, in the Queen's County.

September 2, at the Church of the Conception, Marlborough street, by the Rev. Thomas Butler, John Maunsell, jun., Esq., to Maria, daughter of Captain Crosby, of Amiens street.

September 1, at Tranquilla, Upper Rathmines, by the Very Rev. Monsignor Meyler, D.D., V.G., and P.P., John C. Hodgens, Esq., barrister-at-law, Beauford, Rathfarnham, to Bride Teresa Galavan, daughter of the late Edward Galavan, Esq., William's Park, Rathmines.

August 21, at the Church of the Assumption, Dalkey, by the Rev. J. R. Germaine, Hugh Doyle, Esq., of Sandycove, to Christina Mary, daughter of the late Timothy Byrne, Esq., of Dalkey.

August 27, at Booterstown Church, the Rev. R. A. Parke, rector of Clonduff, Hilltown, to Lucinda Garner, daughter of the late James Hartwell, Esq., M.D., formerly of Downpatrick.

September 2, at Monkstown Church, by the Rev. Mr. Rooke, Captain W. J. Holt, to Maryanne, daughter of J. Jarcroft, Esq., Kilbogget, county Dublin.

August 24, at Kilrush, by the Rev. Mr. Fanning, P.P., Patrick, son of James Fanning, Esq., Gurteen, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Doyle, Esq late of Tincurry, both of the county Wexford.

August 25, at Dungannon, county Tyrone, Ledlie Clarke, Esq., of Manchester, to Annie, daughter of the late John Armstrong, Esq., of Dungannon.

August 26, at Passage East, county Waterford, James O'Donohue, Esq., of Grantstown, to Catherine, relict of Captain Owen, of Checkpoint House.

August 28, in Limerick, James C. Chippin, Esq., Solicitor-General of the Island of St. Vincent, to Maria, daughter of Major Gilley, of the Provisional Depot Battalion, Limerick.

August 29, at Queenstown, William Henry, second son of Patrick Barry, Esq., of Cork, to Paulina Jane, only surviving child of the late William Roche, Esq., of Aghada House, in that county.

August 30, in Galway, Morgan W. Crofton, Esq., late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Queen's College of that town, to Julia, daughter of John Boyle Kernan, Esq., resident magistrate.

September 1, at Bruff, Theophilus Bennett, Esq., of Cloone, county Tipperary, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Gubbins, Esq., of Ballincolloo House, county Tipperary.

September 1, in Limerick, Edward, son of James Wardell, Esq., of Beverly, Yorkshire, to Alicia Julia, daughter of the late Robert O'Shaughnessy, Esq., of Limerick.

August 28, in London, Robert John O'Reilly, Esq., of Mill Castle, county Meath, son of the late James O'Reilly, Esq., of Baltrasna, in the same county, to Eleanor Grace, daughter of Sir Norton Knatchbull, Bart., of Mercham-le-Hatch, Kent.

DEATHS.

August 25, in Dorset street, Dublin, Rebecca, relict of Captain T. Hillas, formerly of Seaview, in the county of Sligo.

August 30, at the residence of her cousin, Arran quay, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christain patience, Miss Bridget Mary Berry, aged 55 years.

August 28, at her residence, Somerville, Rathfarnham, Margaret, relict of John Read, Esq., in her 77th year.

On the Octave of the Assumption, in the Convent of the Presentation, Richmond, Drumcondra, Mary Frances Xavier Doyle, in the 26th year of her age, and 7th of her religious life.

August 28, at Moore street, Mr. Cornelius O'Meara, aged 61 years.

August 29, in North Great George's street, James Barlow, Esq., son of Arthur Barlow, Esq.

August 30, of rapid decline, Essie M. Beakey, aged 25 years, to the great affliction of her family.

August 30, in the 29th year of his age, at his residence, 34 Denzille street, and formerly of Somerville, county Meath, Patrick Brady, after a protracted illness, much regretted by a large circle of friends.

September 1, at 23 Lower Ormond quay, Miss Jane Uriell, aged 49 years.

September 3, the Rev. Mr. O. Stanley, chaplain to Jervis street Hospital.

August 29, at his residence, Salthill place, Old Dunleary, Mr. Patrick Byrne, aged 30 years, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relative and friends. May he rest in peace.

September 1, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. James Hamilton, of Trim.

August 23, at Willmount, co. Tipperary, John Blackmore, Esq., late of Wilford, in the same county.

August 25, at Ballycastle, Annie, daughter of Alexander Miller, Esq., Treasurer of the county Antrim.

August 26, at Cummer Place, county Wexford, William Smith, sen., Esq.

August 27, at Collooney, Robert Pratten, Esq., Lieutenant in the Sligo Rifles.

August 29, at Kishmount, Arklow, William Coates, Esq., aged 80 years.

August 29, at his residence, Gorey, county Wexford, Lawrence Fowler, in the 68th year of his age.

August 29, at Lisburn, the Rev. John M'Kenna, P.P.

August 29, at Manchester, James, son of the Rev. J. Lunn, of Carlingford.

August 30, at Beech Lodge, Clonghjordan, county Tipperary, Eliza, relict of D. Smith, Esq., of Oakwood, King's County.

August 20, in Belfast, aged 76 years, Eleanor, relict of E. Wells, Esq., Captain in the 54th regiment.

June 18, at Umballah, Lieutenant Charles Doy e, of the 60th Bengal Native Infantry, son of the late Rev. John Doyne, of old Leighlin, county Carlow.

On his journey from Agra to Calcutta, John O'Doherty, T.C.D., formerly an officer in the Spanish Legion, and for a period of twenty years a valuable contributor to the press.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

CLIMATE NOT THE CAUSE OF COLOR.—It is a common opinion that climate alone is capable of producing all the diversities of complexion so remarkable in the human race. A very few facts may suffice to show that such cannot be the case. Thus the negroes of Van Dieman's Land, who are among the blackest people on earth, live in a climate as cold as that of Iceland, while the Indo-Chinese nations who live in tropical Asia are of a brown and olive complexion. It is remarked by Humboldt that the American tribes of the equinoctial regions have no darker skins than the mountaineers of the temperate zone. So, also, the Puelches of the Magellanic Plains, beyond the fifty-fifth degree of South latitude, are absolutely darker than Abipodes, Tobas, and other tribes who are many degrees nearer the equator. Again, the Charrus, who live South of the Rio de la Plata, are almost black, while the Guaycas, under the line, are among the fairest of the American tribes. Finally, not to multiply examples, those nations of the Caucasian race which have become inhabitants of the torrid zone in both hemispheres, although their descendants have been for centuries, and in Africa for many centuries, exposed to the most active influence of the climate, have never, in a solitary instance, exhibited the transformation from a Caucasian to a negro complexion.

WEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.—The following account of the extent of the estates of some of the British aristocrats is from Ralph Waldo Emerson's *English Traits:* "The Marquis of Breadalbane rides out of his house a hundred miles in a straight line to the sea, on his own property. The Duke of Sutherland owns the county of Sutherland, stretching across Scotland from sea to sea. The Duke of Devonshire, besides his other estates, owns 96,000 acres in the county of Derby. The Duke of Richmond has 40,000 acres at Goodwood, and 300,000 at Gordon Castle. The Duke of Norfolk's park in Sussex is fifteen miles in circuit. An agriculturist bought lately the island of Lewis, in Hebrides; it contains 500,000 acres. The possessions of the Earl of Lansdale gave him eight seats in Parliament. This is the Heptarchy again, and before the reform of 1832, 154 persons sent 307 members to Parliament. The boroughmongers governed England. These large dominions are growing larger. The great estates are absorbing the small freeholds. In 1786 the soil of England was owned by 200,000 corporations and proprietors, and in 1822 by 32,000."

AN INMATE OF A FRENCH MAD HOUSE.—Charenton is the model mad asylum in France and worthy of a visit from all tourists. The last comer at Charenton is M'me de C——, who was, two winters ago, the belle of Paris. She was equally celebrated for her ease, sprightliness and beauty. One night, feeling slightly unwell, she took by mistake one vial for another in her medicine chest, and swallowed a poison. It was believed for a long time that she must surely die; the prompt and skilful action of the family physician vanquished the poison, but at the expense of the face, which was terribly ravaged. When the victim was in some measure restored to life, her first care was to ask for a looking-glass. Her request was imprudently granted. She saw the dreadful truth at a glance; her beauty was destroyed, her eyes were bloodshot, her cheeks swollen, her mouth twisted, and crow's feet and wrinkles furrowed her brow and eyes on the wreck for some time in silence; she gave a heart-rending shriek; she was a lunatic for life.

SAXON BRUTALITY IN INDIA.—A group of English officers, travelling through the country, halted on one occasion near a native village. Idling about after breakfast, they were for some time at a loss to get rid of their *ennui*. At length an idea suggested itself. They suddenly seized upon the lances of their escort, which were standing near their tents, and ran at the dogs of the villagers which fled scouring away from them at the top of their speed. When the officers reached a dog they ran him through, and then, in order to disencumber the blade, put their foot to his writhing body and pushed him off. The wounded dog in this case fled howling to his master's cabin, took refuge between the legs of the villager, and yelling with agony dropped dead. The anger of the natives glared in their flashing eyeballs, but they said nothing. "A day will come," said one of the party more thoughtful than his companions, "when we English in India will expiate these boyish follies with our best blood."

CHANGES IN RANK AND PAY OF BRITISH OFFICERS.—The rank of major is to be abolished, and all who are now majors shall become lieutenant colonels. There are to be only the two ranks of colonel and lieutenant colonel for regimental field officers, and the commanding officer is to be colonel, and the other two lieutenant colonels. The colonel is to have his present pay of 17s. raised to £1, with 3s. command money as before, and the two lieutenant colonels of regiments each 17s., instead of 16s., as at present. The pay of captains is to be increased from 11s. 7d. to 12s.; that of lieutenants to 8s. 6d. from 6s. 6d.; and that of ensigns from 5s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. Adjutants are to have 12s. a day.

FATAL CALAMITY IN NORWAY.—A terrible misfortune has happened at Nor ore, in Norway. About thirty youths of b sexes were on their way to the priest's ho r examination and instruction previous ir solemn confirmation. They were in t boats. A storm arose; the little flotilla was overwhelmed, and every soul perished.

CINNAMON.—Cinnamon, properly so called, is the second bark of the cinnamon laurel, a tree which is found in Ceylon, Sumatra, and Java, and grows to the height of five or six feet. The leaves are oval and have a considerable resemblance to the common laurel, but they exhale a far more agreeable odor, and the flowers which grow in bunches at the ends of the branches cast their pleasant perfume far and wide. With the cinnamon tree as with every other, differances of soil and climate produce distinct varieties, and consequent variation in the quality of the product. In India they distinguished ten different kinds of the cinnamon tree, of which four only produce good cinnamon of commerce. The cinnamon crop is collected twice a year; it is only after many years' growth that the cinnamon trees can be barked. The first and principal crop is gathered from April till August, the second from November to January.

THE COUNTESS DE FIESQUE.—The following anecdote is related of this celebrated lady, and is thoroughly characteristic of the age in which she lived—that of Louis XIV.: "The Countess had passed her life with the most frivolous of the great world. She was very straightened in means, because she had frittered away all her substance, or allowed herself to be pillaged by her business people. When some beautiful mirror was first introduced, she obtained one, although they were then very dear and very rare. 'Ah, Countess,' said her friends, 'where did you find that?' 'Oh!' replied she, 'I had a miserable piece of land which only yielded me corn; I have sold it, and I have this mirror instead. Is not this excellent? Who would hesitate between corn and this beautiful mirror?'"

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—A letter from Naples says: "The eruption of Vesuvius, which for some days past had materially slackened, lately acquired more violence than at the commencement. The explosions now are much more frequent, and the lava imprisoned at the bottom of the deep ravine of the Alvio del Cavallo has very materially increased in depth. The learned Professor Palmieri, Director of the Observatoire Vesuviano, goes three times a week to the top of the mountain near the crater, in order to view the particulars of the eruption, and take notes, which will be afterwards embodied in an article which will be communicated to the different academies of sciences."

IRISH BUTTER.—From the latest Australian accounts we learn that on the arrival of the Overland Mail considerable disposition for speculation in butter was evinced, and several parcels of newly-arrived and good quality Cork double rose changed hands at improved rates. The demand, however, proved very temporary, and the article has sunk into neglect, at a slight decline in value. Really prime hams, bacon, and cheese, meet ready sale, though at no advance on late rates. Inferior kinds neglected and unquotable.

NUMBER OF SPECIES OF FISHES.—The European salt and fresh waters contain 853 species of fish, of which the waters of Britain and Italy have only 100 in common. The species identical in the Mediterranean and Black Seas amount to no more than 27, notwithstanding the contiguity of the two basins, and direct intercommunication. Almost all the fish of the Caspian are specifically distinct from those in other parts of the globe.

THE LATE SIR HUGH WHEELER.—Major General Sir Hugh Massey Wheeler was the son of the late Captain Hugh Wheeler, of the Indian army, and grandson of Frank Wheeler, Esq., of Ballywire, county Limerick, and born in 1789, so that at the time of his death he had barely completed his sixty-eight year, though his services were of more than half a century in standing.

ALLAN POLLOCK, ESQ.—The farm now cultivated by this gentleman in the West of Ireland consists of 20,000 acres. There are at present under turnips 2,000 acres; oats, 3,000; wheat, 1,200; potatoes, 400. He has 1,000 head of cattle for stall feeding; 400 working horses, and pays £4,000 monthly in wages. There have been erected on it fifty miles of stone wall fences.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the recent success of Schamyl have created an unpleasant sensation at Tiflis, and 21,000 troops of the line are about to be sent as a reinforcement to the Russian army of occupation. It is said that the Governor General intends to take the command of the next expedition against Schamyl.

AN ORIGINAL SENTIMENT.—The *Gateshead* paper reports the speech of a gallant gentleman who, proposing the health of the ladies, remarked that if he might be allowed to couple the toast with a sentiment, which was peculiarly proper in the present day, he would say, "May their virtues be as ample as their petticoats, and their faults smaller than their bonnets."

FROGS FOR SUPPER.—A Frenchman named Charles Seidel, a compositor, entertained fourteen friends to supper, at the St. James's Tavern, Yorkshire street, and one course consisted of the legs of eighty frogs, which had been fried with butter and eggs in the French manner.—*Rochdale Observer.*

The parliament of South Australia, assembled this year, elected G. Strickland Kingston, Esq., of Adelaide, as speaker. Mr. Kingston is from the county Cork, and is connected by marriage with Bandon. In returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him he stated that he had resided in the colony for twenty-one years, and was the first white man who had set foot upon the site of Adelaide—now a great and flourishing city.

LOCUSTS IN ENGLAND.—The following letter appears in the *Times*: "Sir—I can supply another instance of the appearance of the locust (*gryllus migratorius*) in this country. A full grown specimen and a young one (about an inch long) were taken on Sunday, the 23d ult., in the yard of the house No. 6 Hyde Park place, Cumberland Gate. E. W. W." "Sir—On Friday evening last, about half-past seven, a locust flew into my shop. I caught and killed it, and have it now for the inspection of the curious. It measures 2 3-4 inches in length, and 5 inches from tip to tip of wings."

The *Chester Chronicle* reports the discovery of a very interesting relic in the Lady Chapel of the cathedral, now in course of restoration: "Immediately over the chancel of the chapel the groined ceiling terminated in a massive boss, which, probably for more than three hundred years, had presented itself to the spectator as a mere Tudor rose. This ornament the masons were instructed carefully to clean and restore; but it was found on examination so thoroughly decayed that orders were given to remove it altogether, preparatory to inserting a new one in its place. The removal being accomplished, the workmen, to their surprise, found themselves gazing on the original boss, of high allegorical interest and beauty. The scaffolding has not yet been taken down; but, so far as we can make out from below, the subject appears to be the 'Crucifixion of Our Lord.' The Saviour is represented in His last agony on the tree; behind the cross the Father is seen sustaining in His Almighty arms the dying person of His beloved Son. A dove, the emblem of the Holy Spirit, is whispering, as it were, heavenly consolation and comfort to the Crucified; while on either side an Angel administers relief to His extended hands, lacerated by the nails which bind Him to the cross. This beautiful boss, or rather its strange preservation, we most likely owe to the zeal of Thomas Clarke, the last Abbot and first Dean of the cathedral, who, when the order went forth to destroy every visible emblem of the ancient faith, succeeded in saving this curious work from its impending fate, by hiding it beneath the shade of the then popular Tudor rose!"

The following extract of a letter from Oporto will, no doubt, be read with interest at present: "There are no kinds of port wine which can be purchased for less than 160 dollars per pipe, even this of miserable quality. Ordinary wines are selling for 180 to 250 dollars per pipe. Old tawny wines are very scarce, and worth from 350 to 500 dollars per pipe. Bottled wines are sold at prices varying from five to ten dollars per dozen. There are no wines in the kingdom of any description that can be bought for less than 160 dollars per pipe; and anything under $200 per pipe is of very poor quality. The disease of the vine is still progressing, and I fear that there will be very little wine made this year. Thousands of vines have died, and have been rooted up." The Portuguese dollar is about 4s. 6d.

At the beginning of the French Revolution, a Marquis being about to quit Paris for a tour, was required at the barriers to give his name. "I am Monsieur le Marquis de Saint Cyr." "Oh, oh, we have no Monsieurs now." "Put me down as the Marquis de Saint Cyr, then." "All titles of nobility are abolished." "Call me de Saint Cyr only." "No person is allowed to have De before his name in these days of equality." "Write Saint Cyr." "That won't do either, all the Saints are struck out of the calendar." "Then let my name be Cyr." "*Sire!* (Cyr is thus pronounced)—that is worse than all; *Sires*, thank God, are quite done away with." And thus was each glittering particle taken from his title, and the worthy Marquis detained in Paris for want of a good, homespun, travelling name.

The *Inverness Courier* publishes a list of the subscribers for the erection of a monument at Cromarty in honor of the late Hugh Miller. The amount (£122 13s. 2d.,) says the *Courier*, is quite unworthy of the object, and we trust the committee will not think of commencing the work with the sum at present at their disposal. Few authors have more thoroughly identified themselves with the place of their birth than Hugh Miller. It is, therefore, most fitting that any monument to be erected to him should be placed at Cromarty, and we would call on our brethren of the press to make it known as widely as possible that it is in contemplation to erect this monument in the scene of his geological triumphs.

The Seine appears as if it were about to give in its resignation as a river, and sink to the rank of a mere stream. During last week it was below the level of 1719. The swimming schools at Paris have been obliged to shift their quarters and follow the river, which had left them almost dry. Julius Cæsar relates in his commentaries that the Romans, when encamped on the heights now called the Butte Ste. Genevieve, crossed the Siene almost dry-footed a little above the Ile de la Cite, behind Notre-Dame, and thus marched to Pontoise. At this moment the Parisians may cross the river at the same place without any danger.—*Galignani.*

A publican in New Town, Cambridge (says the local *Chronicle*), has a mania for the collection of old penny pieces, and has managed to scrape together 14 cwt. of the coins, numbering 24,948, and representing in value £103 19s. He adds to his hoard daily.

A bungalow (so often referred to in the accounts from India) is a building peculiar to India. It contains four or six small rooms on one floor, with back and front verandahs. The roof is often thatched, and it is not unlike a large barn in England. It is built of brick

Mr. Reade receives five guineas a page for his contributions to the *London Journal*. Better pay this than the quarterlies. The *London Journal* has been bought by Mr. Ingram, of the *Illustrated News*, and a Mr. M'Murray, for £27,000, and it is said an annuity of £700 is one of the conditions. The sale is 400,000 a week. The *Family Herald* also changes hands for a large sum, and has been purchased by a Mr. Stevens. A new illustrated paper on a grand scale is spoken of.

At Abergavenny (England) Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, David Thomas, a boy eight years old, was mulcted in costs 9s. and fined 1d., for picking four apples from a neighbor's tree, the branches of which projected over his father's garden. The magistrates on the bench were one "honorable," and a trio of "reverends," whose decision deserves to be recorded as the atest specimen of "justice" in the rural districts.

The letters from Paris mention that M. Auguste Thurneyssen, the well-known banker, and one of the directors of the Credit Mobilier, has been declared by the Tribunal of Commerce liable for the debts of his nephew, M. Charles Thurneyssen, who failed for more than £600,000, and absconded in May last. The judgment produced an unfavorable effect on the price of Credit Mobilier shares.

Part of the Temple-buildings, in London, being in a dilapidated condition, it has been resolved to have them pulled down and rebuilt. Dr. Johnson's staircase, and the chambers occupied by the learned lexicographer, are included in the premises, which will be pulled down in the course of a few weeks.

Executions are still frequent throughout the Punjaub. At Abbotabad two mutineers of the 55th Native Infantry were tried by a native court-martial. The first was a high caste Brahmin, the second a Rajpoot. Both were blown from guns in the presence of native troops only.

The British troop-ship *Transit*, on the way to India with soldiers, struck on a sunken rock off the Island of Banca on the 10th of July. The troops, 700 in number, were landed in safety, and vessels were dispatched from Singapore to their assistance.

A despatch has been received from Magdeburg (Prussia), announcing that a considerable portion of that town has been destroyed by fire. The railway bridge and the military storehouse have fallen, it is said, a prey to the flames.

A new Jewish synagogue has just been inaugurated at Fontainebleau with religious ceremonial, and in presence of the civil and military authorities of the town. A number of Jews from Paris were present on the occasion.

Le Nord publishes a despatch from Constantinople, announcing that a caravan of 500 persons and 2,500 horses, which had started from Damascus to Bagdad, had perished in the desert, with the exception of about 30 persons.

Letters from Cork state that two pieces of the cable of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have been picked up in Queenstown Harbor, measuring respectively 496 fathoms and 450 fathoms each.

The *Pays* (French ministerial paper) says it may be considered certain that the army of Oude, of which the effective force is 30,000 men, has placed itself in communication with Delhi.

The *Sydney Herald* states that a a Mr. Hawthorne was bitten on the finger by a death adder, and immediately took out his penkife and cut it off, thereby saving his life.

It is understood that Bishop Bloomfield has left about £55,000 behind him. Besides Mrs. Bloomfield there are ten or eleven to be provided for out of the sum we have mentioned.

The Earl of Dunraven left Adare for London lately, on his way, it is supposed, to Glanmorganshire Castle, where his lordship's family are remaining.

The admirers of the late Mr. Feargus O'Connor have, for some time past, had it in contemplation to erect a monument to his memory in this town.—*Nottingham Review.*

The *St. Petersburg Journal* records the marriage of the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor Alexander II., to the Princess Cecile of Baden.

A correspondent of the *Times* suggests that African blacks should be recruited for our Indian army.

The Jewish population of France has, since 1808, actually doubled, and cannot amount now to less than 100,000 souls.

One of the Russian guns captured at Sebastopol is about to be presented to the city of Armagh.

The ancient Greeks were buried in jars. Hence the origin of the expression, "He's gone to pot."

The Russian fleet in the Pacific is being strengthened.

Mr. J. J. M'Carthy, the distinguished architect, has left to visit the Eternal City.

The Great Eastern steamship will be launched most probably on Monday, 5th October.

Shearers are getting in Cumberland as much as 5s. 6d. a day, in the neighborhood of Aspatria.

A goose lately died in Kilkenny at the extraordinary old age of 45 years.

The recent census shows the population of Spain to amount to 16,340,500 souls.

There are 550 recruiting parties at present dispersed throughout the United Kingdom.

Cardinal Wiseman has been recently visiting at Campden House, the seat of Lord Campden.

HOME MISCELLANY.

THE CAMELS.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner*, writing of the progress of the Southwest Expedition, speaks as follows of the animals which have been imported to do duty on that route: "The camels used by us are said to be very superior ones, and certainly present a far more sightly appearance than the miserable creatures which have been exhibited to crowds in the strolling menageries that sometimes visit our city. They are purchased for the government as a choice lot, and may doubtless be regarded as fully capable of testing the utility of their species in crossing the wide extended plains lying between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific Ocean. With their pack saddles on, which are not often removed, they stand about eight feet in height. Their general formation does not indicate great strength, in which, perhaps, they do not much, if at all, exceed the horse; but their fitness for the travel Westward, if the result proves their fitness at all, consists in their capacity to endure the want of food and water. They are said to be very hardy, manifesting but little choice in their food, seeming, in fact, to prefer that in which other quadruped find but little nutriment, such as twigs, the leaves of trees, and even sticks when pressed by hunger. They are very docile, and easily managed. Their gate is slow, but their stride is greater than that of a horse, being about three feet in length, and with steady travelling they will average 3 1-2 miles per hour. They do not kneel to receive their load, as has been stated, at the word of command; but with a Kir-r-r, Kir-r-r, and a gentle pressure upon the neck, or a pull upon their halters, they assume the recumbent position. It has been stated that when too heavily laden they refuse to rise, and utter a piteous cry. I have not seen one overloaded, but their cries are uttered to express their distress or dissatisfaction at all times. When half suppressed, they are the same as the lazy grunt of a hog whose repose is rudely disturbed; but when enraged it is much more wild, and greatly like that of a Bengal tiger when his keeper 'stirs him up with a long pole.' We had about 600 lbs. of corn on each of them for the first day or two after leaving Howard's Ranch; but each day reduces it by feeding until we lay in another supply. They have worked admirably well so far, and promise to fulfil our most sanguine expectations in regard to the experiment."

LAFAYETTE'S BIRTHDAY.—Sunday, 6th September, was the centennial anniversary of the birth of Lafayette; a name which always thrills the American heart with pride, respect, and veneration. One of that glorious and gallant band of Europeans, soldiers and sympathizers, which embraced Montgomery, Kosciusko, De-Kalb, Paul Jones, and others not less noble men, Lafayette's memory is especially and peculiarly dear to those who worship the glory of the days in which our freedom was won. The illustrious Lafayette was born one century ago, at Chavaignac, in Auvergne. He commenced his career at the court of Louis XV., when the disagreements between Great Britain and her North American Colonies had progressed into actual hostilities. The tramp of armed men in pursuit of liberty reached the heart of young Lafayette three thousand miles across the ocean. The young courtier, already married at the age of twenty, left his bride to aid the Americans. He fitted out two vessels for Boston, and, with a precious freight—how precious then!—of arms and ammunition, made for the scene of action. He was received by Washington with acclamation; and, volunteering into the service of the American cause, served with great distinction in its army. He was wounded in the first action at Philadelphia, and commanded the vanguard of the patriot army at the capture of New York. When peace and freedom were achieved, Lafayette returned to his country, there to become the most prominent figure in the struggles which distracted it for years. We are not writing a life, only a note, and cannot enter into details. In 1824, the illustrious man revisited America, where he was received with a universal shout from one end to the other. He died in 1834.

A LABOR OF LOVE.—The K. N. journals throughout New York State are certainly entitled to the meed of praise for their almost superhuman efforts in marshalling and reorganizing the remnant of their once powerful but now utterly impotent party. Truly it is a labor of love under difficulties. Night and day the poor disconsolate fellows work. Scarcely a paper can be picked up of the unadulterated "American" creed, but what has in glaring capitals "Organize, Organize," "Work, Work!" heading nearly every column, with here and there an account of a "Meeting of the Masses!" and calls for Caucus, Conventions, &c., when, if the facts were known, there is scarce enough left in the State to form a respectable Corporal's guard, much less a Caucus or Convention.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, with two sisters, left her residence and entered a pasture to pick berries. Mr. Davis soon followed and drawing a revolver deliberately shot his wife through the heart. Mr. Davis then walked about seventy-five feet from his wife, and deliberately put the pistol to his own breast and fired. The ball took effect near the heart and lodged. He fell on his face and expired without a word from his lips. The parties were both young, Mr. Davis being 34 years of age, and his wife 23. Mr. Davis is spoken of as having been a smart, industrious person, and was engaged in fishing. He came from Cutler, Me. Jealousy is said to have been the cause.

IN TOWN WITH A POCKET FULL OF ROCKS.—A Tennessee planter lately visited New Orleans, and stopped at the St. Charles Hotel, and in the course of a week created a prodigious sensation. He was a stout, plain looking old fellow, and on the trip down from Memphis contrived to get very drunk, so that from the time he landed in the city until he left he carried on like a crazy man, paying fifty or a hundred times the value of everything he bought. He gave a colored barber $20 for shaving him and refused to take any change; paid half a dollar for a glass of liquor, declined the change, and gave the barkeeper $20 additional as a free gift. On the latter being rejected, the planter crumpled up the bill, threw it behind the counter, and walked off in a rage. He had his pockets stuffed with bank notes of the denominations of hundreds, fifties and twenties, which he threw away recklessly. If he ran against a person he dashed a handful of bills in his face. Not satisfied with this, he afterwards paraded about with a linen bag so full of silver that it bent him down to carry it. Wherever he had a chance, he paid for drinks, &c., with a handful of half dollars. After a three days' tour of this description he packed up and travelled back to Tennessee, where he belonged. He is said to be quite wealthy. The suckers about town are believed to have reaped a grand harvest out of this poor inebriate's folly.

CAUSE OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The manner in which a pig caused the war of 1812 was as follows: Two citizens of Providence, R. I., both of the Federal school of politics, chanced to quarrel. They were neighbors, and one of them owned a pig which had an inveterate propensity to perambulate in the garden of the other. The owner of the garden complained that his neighbor's pig-sty was insufficient to restrain the pig, and the neighbor insisted that the garden fences were not in good repair. One morning, as the pig was taking his usual ramble, he was surprised in the very act of rooting up some valuable bulbous roots; this was the "last feather," and the owner of the garden instantly put the pig to death with a pitchfork. At the coming election, the owner of the garden was a candidate for the Legislature, and his neighbor, who, but for the quarrel, would have voted for him, voted for the Democratic candidate, who was elected by a majority of one. At the election of a United States Senator, a Democrat was chosen by a majority of one, and when the question of war with England was before the Senate, it was declared by a majority of only one.—*Historical Magazine.*

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—During the war of 1812, the United States became indebted to Maryland about half a million of dollars. The principal of that debt was paid off in various sums, at different times between 1818 and 1822, but no interest was paid. In 1825 Congress passed an act authorizing interest to be computed and paid at the Treasury. This was done, but, in making the calculation, all the payments were applied to the principal, reducing the sum upon which interest was allowed by the full amount of each payment, and allowing no interest at all after the debt had thus been extinguished. Maryland never was satisfied with this. She continued to memorialize Congress for a more liberal adjustment of her claim, but never succeeded until the last day of the last session, when the act under consideration was passed. The Attorney General rendered an able decision upon the subject. The amount involved was about three hundred thousand dollars, and we learn that the money was paid.—*Washington Union.*

RELICS OF THE BATTLE OF BLADENSBURG.—A youth residing near Bladensburg—having had his curiosity excited in relation to the battle of 1814, probably by the perusal of Williams' lately published history of that event—commenced a search for relics upon the field of slaughter, and had not looked long before he found beneath two little mounds in a gully, or ravine, the skeleton of a man and a boy lying apparently as they had fallen, where the earth was hastily thrown upon them. The skull of the man showed the perforation of the forehead by a musket or rifle ball. He lay upon his back with his arms extended, and near each wrist were his cuff-buttons, some of which were still distinct enough to reveal the number 85; from which, as well as from the position they occupied, it is inferred that these persons belonged to the English army.

HEAVY ROBBERY AT MADISON.—The office of the American Express Company at Madison, Wisconsin, was robbed of $15,000 in gold on Tuesday night. The money was taken from the safe, the safe re-locked, and yesterday morning everything outside presented its usual appearance. It is certainly one of the coolest robberies we have heard of for a long time. The Express Company will spare no pains to ferret out all the particulars, and the police of this city and Madison are now after the thieves. It will be a difficult matter for them to escape. Part of the money stolen had been sent to Madison from one of our city banks.—*Milwaukie paper.*

TALKING CANARY BIRD.—Mr. H. U. Holmes, says the Troy *Whig*, grocery preprietor at the corner of River and Division streets, Troy, N. Y., is the owner of a canary bird, which speaks words as plain as a parrot. Such an instance seldom if ever occurred as a talking canary bird; but such is the case, as the incredulous, if they will call, will fine it.

VOTE OF KENTUCKY.—The whole vote of Kentucky, as polled at the late election for State Treasurer, was 119,066, of which T. L. Jones, the American candidate, received 53,476, and J. H. Gerrard, the Democratic candidate, 65,590.

HOW POSTERITY BEHAVES.—That was a very pointed comment on the doings of posterity which an old gentleman of over ninety made last fall when invited to ride to the poll and deposit his last vote. He had cast his first for Washington in 1789, and in 1856 he supported the Republican candidate, but feeling unwell on the morning of the election day he seemed disposed to remain at home, partly on the ground that it could make no difference to him who was elected. "But go and vote for the good of posterity, father," said his son. "Posterity," said the old man, "I've voted for it more than sixty years, and it acts just as bad as ever."

SELLING A HUSBAND.—Husbands are frequently sold, but not always after this style. Charles Schroder was arrested in Lancaster, Pa., recently, on the complaint of his first wife, for having married a second. He was lodged in jail, and in the meantime, Louise, his first wife, saw Mina, the second, and agreed upon receiving from her six dollars, current money, to let her have the husband and not appear as a witness. The "six dollar" husband was accordingly discharged.

REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—One of our Bergen friends has shown us a cannon ball weighing about a pound, which was taken from a piece of oak timber supposed to have been lodged there by a cannon shot during the revolution. The British used to lie around Hoppertown (now Hohokus) and in a skirmish, of which there were several in those times, this has been the result of a shot from the enemy.—*Paterson Guardian.*

MUSICAL ANECDOTE.—The minister at a certain church on Sunday gave out the hymn: "I love to steal awhile away," and the deacon who led the singing, commenced, "I love to steal—" but found he had pitched it too high. Again he commenced, "I love to steal—" but this time it was too low; once more he tried, "I love to steal—" and it was again wrong. After the third failure the minister rose and said: "Seeing our brother's propensities let us pray."

HE FELT CHEAP.—A nervous grocer at Newark, New Jersey, had $640 in bills, and, fearful of robbers, placed it in a measure of oats for safe keeping. His horse ate it, by way of dessert, with his next meal. *That* horse didn't pay for his feed—he didn't reward the magnificent *horse*pitality of his owner, who might be said to have done something like sowing wild oats.

WELL SAID.—Mr. Dallas (says the Washington *Star*) deserves the thanks of his countrymen at large for the straightforward way in which he rebuked the prevailing tendency, in some quarters of the Union, to toady England in the matter of professing that our people are altogether of and from her. As the phrase goes, we are all "Anglo-Saxons"—which is by no means the truth.

A MONSTER CRANE.—Mr. George Lawrence, of Berlin, shot on Thursday, August 27th, while flying near the red arch bridge, a crane which measured from tip to tip of the wings *six* feet, and from the feet to the point of the bill *five* feet, the legs being *two* feet in length. The skin has been stuffed, and can be seen by any one calling at his residence.

TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The exports from New Orleans to foreign countries, for the year ending June 30th, 1857, amounted to $91,514,286; imports to $24,882,149. Increase of exports, as compared with the preceding year, nearly eleven millions—of imports nearly eight millions. The Mississippi still keeps ahead of the Railroads.

A LONG DRIVE.—Three hundred and fifty head of cattle were offered for sale in New York, which were driven direct from the Cherokee nation, by way of Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. Owing to the length of drive as well as other causes the quality of these cattle were indifferent, and elicited but a small share of approbation.

The Washington *Union*, in an article on "Hards and Softs," tells the following story: "These distinctions remind us of an incident which occurred when Mr. Adams was Secretary of State, Herman Knickerbocker, commonly called the Prince of Schaghticoke, then a member of Congress from Rensselaer County, N. Y., was introduced to that excellent lady, Mrs. Adams. Wishing to please him, she referred to matters interesting to every Dutchman, as every Knickerbocker was supposed to be. She very politely asked the Prince the difference between the Dutch and Dutch Reformed Churches. Not being very specially learned upon matters of the kind, the Prince hesitated before replying. After collecting his thoughts, and reflecting for a moment, he informed Mrs. Adams with great gravity and in a manner worthy of the question involved, that there was but a single difference, both being really Christians, but the one 'sung long metre, and the other short.' Mrs. Adams bowed to the profound wisdom of the answer, without, however, perceiving the great force of the distinction."

A fashionable young lady in Syracuse was seen by a clerk in a store in the Franklin buildings to slip a couple of pairs of gloves in her pocket while the clerk's back was turned—she not knowing that he could look into a mirror near by and see her movements. Then she took another pair from the clerk and handed him $5 to pay for it. He gave her $2 change; said he believed that was all right for three pairs, and bowed the thunderstruck young lady out of the store, blushing.

Mr. J. B. Kilburn, of Rutland, Vt., lost a valuable cow from her licking a fence which had been painted green only a few hours previously.

We have often thought it one of the saddest things in the world, that the author of that sweetest of ballads, "Home, Sweet Home," John Howard Payne, should have had no home of his own. But as they used to fancy that birds sang all the more sweetly the song of their native heaven, by putting out their eyes, so it often is, that we love those most, and praise them best, of which we knew and enjoy the least. Seneca wrote eloquently of poverty, sitting at a table inlaid with gold. In Africa, near the ruins of Carthage, where the north wind blows softly from the sea, and far from the Pilgrim planted land, John Howard Paine found his abiding home, on an April day. While they were singing this song in half the happy homes of the wide world, he was laid in a stranger's grave. The Government of the United States has caused a monument to be inscribed and erected to his memory.

Thursday, September 10, was the anniversary of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, in 1813, over the British fleet under the command of Commodore Barclay. The British force consisted of six ships mounting fifty-four guns. Perry was on the Lawrence, at the masthead of which floated the memorable words of the Commander after whom the craft was named—"Don't give up the ship." The impetuous Commodore bore down on the enemy, and fought single-handed against fearful odds, until the Lawrence was totally disabled. He then hauled down his colors, rowed to the Niagara, then coming up with a fresh breeze, hoisted his flag on that vessel, and soon captured every ship of the opposing fleet. The engagement lasted about three hours, and never was a victory more decisive and complete. More men were taken prisoners than there were men on board the American squadron at the close of the action.

In the Mississippi *City Democrat* of Wednesday we find the following: "Solomon Cates, a lad about sixteen years of age, when in the woods about one mile from his home at Brickley, was struck by a large rattlesnake, and after a hard struggle succeeded in getting near enough to call the attention of his aunt, who ran to his relief, and found him unable to travel. She gave him a quantity of whiskey, and tea made of poplar bark, mixed with camphor. This mixtnre succeeded in destroying the effects of the poison; he is still surviving and likely to recover."

The revolt in India has assumed gigantic proportions. Nearly all the Native Regiments have rebelled. The English press exhibits unusual alarm, and seems to feel that the British power has sustained a great blow. Perhaps the time is come when Providence has determined to visit proud England with that fearful retribution which sooner or later follows in the wake of injustice and sin, or maybe He is only giving in His mercy another warning to that obstinate self-sufficient nation. Time alone can tell.—*Exchange paper.*

A young girl in Auburn, New York, sent money to Ireland to enable her sister to join her. The latter arrived in New York, but neglected to notify her sister of her arrival. The Auburn sister advertised for information, and after a time received a letter from Harrisburg, Virginia, stating that her sister was there and in poor circumstances. The sum of sixteen dollars was sent to her relief, but it was afterwards ascertained that the letter was written by a swindler into whose hands the money fell.

John Stubbs, Jr., a lad of fourteen, was smothered to death in a wheat bin at Wyanet, Ill., on the 29th ult. He and other boys were playing in the bin, while grain was running out of the bin into the cars, and running in from above. He sunk down into the cavity formed by the running out of the grain, and was immediately covered by that coming in from above.

The *Scientific American*, one of the most useful and reliable newspapers in the United States, seems to endorse editorially the assertion of a New England physician, that *delirium tremens* is a disease, placed beyond the reach of medicine, by the strychnine, which is now used in large quantities in the manufactory of liquor.

Between the west gate of the Capitol at Washington and the Treasury Department, there is a distance of a mile and a half. Along Pennsylvania avenue, within this distance, there are forty-two licensed hotels and taverns, and nine groggeries, which afford very ample accommodations to the thirsty.

Read the biographies of our great and good men and women—not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprung from plain, strongminded women, who had about as little to do with fashions as with the changing clouds.

The Pennsylvania *Journal of Prison Discipline* says that six hundred and odd deliberate, malicious, cold-blooded murders are registered in the public prints of the United States in a single year.

The Baltimore *Republican*, the only Democratic paper in that city, is conducted with such ability and independence that the Plug Uglies made an attack upon the office last week, when there was only one person present.

Several Protestant Churches in New Hampshire are without preachers. The congregations are small; in one instance a church is said to have only five communicants.

Two Chicago ladies went to a ball the other evening in a furniture wagon—no ordinary carriage could contain the immense dresses they wore.

During August more than 1,500 bounty land warrants were issued, requiring 231,000 acres of land.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. O. D., Cleveland, O.—We have the very best possible reasons for stating that your suspicions are *wholly* unfounded. We know the antecedents of the person referred to, we have taken the trouble of enquiring and learning from reliable parties his present relations, and we are perfectly confident that he is a disinterested and charitable man. Your letter, as it contains no facts to the contrary, is therefore suppressed.

J. G., Hartford, Conn.—Our kind correspondent will concede, on reflection, that while his contribution contains many apt lines, it is not wanting in others which would scarcely be so favorably received by the subject of it.

TARRYTOWN.—We would willingly insert your letter, if an official notice had not appeared in our last issue.

"MY THOUGHTS ARE PRAYERS VIOLA."—ZANONI.

Yes! let thy thoughts be prayers, and deep within thee
May God's eternal effluence ever rest,
Let not the things of Earth have power to win thee,
Nor cast their shadows on thy trusting breast.

Yes! let thy thoughts be prayers, and ever springing
To Him thy friend and father let them rise,
Like the glad birds their songs of incense singing
Tho' bound to earth, to soar into the skies.

Yes! let thy thoughts be prayers, tho' sometimes o'er thee
Darkness may dim the sunshine of thy way,—
Yet as a cloud 'twill roll itself before thee,
And add but brightness to thy setting day.

ADRIANA BAROLI.

NEW YORK TABLET.
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, '57.

PAGANISM IN EUROPE—THE INDIAN WAR.

THE utter indifference to the morality of war, exhibited by England, in her late avowals of Indian, Persian, and Chinese policy, reminds us forcibly of the similar state of mind visible in Europe, on the eve of the melancholy, miscalled Reformation. It seems as if that ancient Paganism, which has so often raised its horned head from the dust, was about to berestored again in England to civil supremacy.

Some of our readers may not be familiar with the periodical resurrections of European Paganism: a curious and most instructive subject of study.

When the illustrious Pope, St. Peter, came to Rome, towards the end of the reign of Claudius, that city was not only the political capital of the earth, but the chief fortress of all Paganism. Every deity that fallen nature had invented had its altars, Priests, and worshippers; the bull and the ape were adored as gods, and rites too obscene to mention, were performed before deities too frightful to be uncovered. Four hundred and twenty temples stood within the circuit of the city.

The civilization of the empire represented in detail what the capital condensed within itself. It was broken into hereditary classes; the nobles to whom belonged the Priests, the citizens and slaves. In the city and Italy the number of slaves was greater than that of freemen, as we see from the debates in the Senate on that subject, and the war of of Spartacus. Female chastity was almost unknown; fathers had the power of life and death over their children; suicide was considered the most honorable death; wealth, luxury, and the favor of the Emperor, were the great objects of life.

The Emperors were themselves Deities and High Priests. Augustus, Tiberius, and the brutal Claudius, had altars, temples, rites, and a Priesthood.

Thus, the supreme political power of the earth, was, in fact, a crowned and sceptred Paganism.

Saint Peter entered the Eternal City, in appearance, perhaps, an ordinary Jew; in reality, the first prince of an endless dynasty. In the immense population of more than two millions, he was at first unnoticed; the catacombs, that subterranean city of Christians, sheltered him for a time. There, in the deep bosom of the earth, where neither sun nor star shone upon his work, he laid the foundation of the church beneath those of all the false gods. Buttresses and basements grew up out of those dark caverns, like coral islands upon the sea. Ten thousand noiseless, despised agents are working out of sight, rearing up an edifice which in time is to lift its reverend head into the sunlight, and hold its own against every storm.

The ten ages of persecution followed. Paganism is resolved not to give up its chief city without a struggle. Its contempt gives place to alarm, and this produces persecution. The Emperors, Priests, and Nobles exceed each other in hatred of the Christian name. Does the lion of the Amphitheatre want food? A Christian is placed before him. Is there a fire in the city? The Christians are the incendiaries. Is there an assassination by night? The Christians are condemned to death as the perpetrators. So Christianity is tried at Rome, and so on the chief theatre of its sufferings, God is preparing the throne of His dynasty.

The measure of the sins of the Cæsars was soon full. With Domitian, the twelfth of them, that dynasty died only in the year of our Lord 96. The successive individuals and families elected to their place continued the name, which was afterwards assumed by the Emperor both of the east and west, and in modern times has been retained in the west by the house of Austria.

In the second and third centuries Paganism was visibly master of mankind. In the year of our Lord 130, the Emperor Adrian erected an altar to Jupiter at Jerusalem, and one to Venus on Mount Calvary; he died a horrid death, devoured by diseases. Twenty years later, the Egyptian Goddess Serapis was added to the idols of Rome. Constantine began to reign with the 4th century, and in the reign of our Lord 331, issued his Edict for the destruction of the Pagan temples throughout the empire.

It must be felt that this order was not so easily enforced as it was made. No. Driven from the near neighborhood of the throne, Paganism fell back upon secret retreats, and a system of signs and pass-words. Thirty years after Constantine's death, his successor Julian, devoted all his power to the restoration of the overthrown idols. With his face towards heaven, and his clenched hand raised, this infamous Prince exclaimed with his last breath—"Nazarine, I defy thee!" The division of the Roman empire into east and west followed, in the year of our Lord 364.

Soon Paganism in Europe began to receive those reinforcements from the north, against which for seven hundred successive years Rome, now Christian, had to contend, often alone, always ill-supported by the world. Towards the end of the 4th century, the Goths were permitted to colonize Thrace; in the first quarter of the 5th, the Vandals settled in Spain, and the Burgundians, Franks, and other barbarous tribes in France. In the sixth the Vandals, Huns, and Heruli overran Europe and northern Africa, being kept back from Rome only by the miraculous exertions of Pope Leo, the Great. Each of these eruptions, or armed emigrations, was Pagan, and one after another the Church had to take up these hosts of degraded souls, to renew God's image in them by the grace of the Sacraments.

Thus in the first three centuries of our era she combatted with Roman Polytheism and man-worship; thus in the second three she combatted with Gothic barbarism, and war-worship. All that was vile in human nature seemed emptied out before her, but instead of infecting the air, and destroying the seeds of Christian civilization, we find the earth opens under it, so to speak, and becomes more fertile thereafter.

In the 8th century, we hear of St. Benedict destroying the last Pagan altars in Germany; in the 9th century, the Franks were, in part, Pagans; at the 10th century, St. Olaf was breaking down the wooden idols of Denmark. So late as the 12th and 13th centuries, antiquaries still trace the remains of a Pagan worship and Priesthood in the bye-ways of Christian Europe.

It will thus be seen that, from the death of our Lord until the very eve of the Reformation, Paganism was never wholly extirpated from the European continent. Arnold of Brescia and John Ziska of Bohemia may themselves have seen the last of the professed or practical Pagans, whose principles, with some modifications, they were about to revive; the Platonists of Florence and the Sensualists of Germany were not above one or two generations removed from their natural ancestors.

We cannot to-day continue the narrative of the open avowals of Paganism in politics, from the age of Machiavelli to the age of Adam Smith. On an early occasion we may do so; but, for the present, our object is merely to call attention to the gross indifference of England to the morality of the wars in which she is engaged.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. McGEE.

BY an advertisement in another column it will be seen, with gratification we are certain, by most, or all of our readers, that a Committee has been formed in Montreal, and upwards of a thousand dollars spontaneously subscribed by the gentlemen composing it, to present Mr. McGee "with a substantial testimonial." The Committee express their intention of making the public presentation before the end of October.

From all our Canadian exchanges we learn that a general election is imminent in that Province. We do not know the intention of the Committee, as to the shape the testimonial is to take, but we would respectfully suggest to them, if they have not already decided the matter, to imitate the example of their generous countrymen in Australia, and present Mr. McGee with the necessary property qualification for membership in their Parliament. We believe £500 of real property—($2,500)—constitutes that qualification, and one-half of the sum is already subscribed. The ready elocution and long experience of Mr. McGee, both under a Monarchy and a Democracy, thoroughly qualify him for the part of legislator in a Province counterpoised between the two systems, and we hope he will not have to grow grey in probation, before he gets the position, in which his abilities are to find their fittest test. For the result we have no fear. We only repeat the opinion of such judges as Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, C. G. Duffy, Isaac Butt, and David Urquhart, when we express our belief, that Thomas Darcy McGee is eminently suited to succeed in a deliberative Assembly.

We are confident many of his friends in the United States would most willingly assist the Montreal Committee in making up the remander of the "qualification." There are few public men on the continent who have been more successful in attaching warm hearts and clear heads to their personal fortunes than Mr. McGee. What says the Committee?

On Sunday, 27th inst., Archbishop Hughes will lay the corner stone of the new Catholic Church at Sing Sing, now in process of erection. His Grace will also preach on the occasion. The steamboat *Thomas E. Hulse* will leave foot of Jay street at 7 o'clock, A.M., stopping at Amos street, and arriving at Sing Sing in time for Divine Service. Returning will leave Sing Sing at 3 1-2 o'clock, P.M.

SEIZURE OF OBSCENE LITERATURE.

OUR city authorities during last week pounced upon an obscene publishing concern owned by one Akarman, and secured several thousand books of the most disgusting character, and an edition of the *Venus Miscellany*, a vile weekly sheet. They found, besides, in his Ledger a full statement of his affairs—his weekly sales of books and papers—the names of his principal agents, and the lists of his subscribers. From all, it appeared that before they interrupted him he was driving a most prosperous trade in the books, sometimes selling one thousands dollars' worth in a week, while from the *Miscellany*, with its THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED subscribers, $200 a week profit was thought nothing unusual.

We have before us a list of those who acted as Akarman's agents in the distribution of his illicit wares, and we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise at seeing in it the names of several booksellers who have heretofore borne a good reputation. It is not our desire to particularize, but we hope the warning of this discovery will teach them to zealously avoid in future all interested in the dissemination of an immoral literature.

Perhaps the most melancholy fact brought to light by this seizure is, that of the three thousand three hundred regular readers of the *Miscellany, nearly one half were females*, and that among the purchasers of the other works *a very large proportion were females*.

It is pleasant to think, after running over the names of Akarman's supporters, that there is not one Irish or Catholic name among them, while not a few will be struck with the news that *Boston* and *Philadelphia* paid more money into his coffers than all the other cities of the Union combined!

IRELAND AND EUROPEAN TOURISTS.

Sir Cusack Roney has been in this city for the last few days arranging with the Irish railway companies a system of tourist traffic, by which visitors from the American continent coming to Europe by this wonderful ship will be taken to the chief scenes of attraction in this country, previous to ther visiting Scotland, England, and the Continent, under the privilege of tourist tickets, to be issued at the leading cities of the United States and Canada. The Great Eastern will be launched in the spring tides next November, and after an experimental trip to Gibraltar, will proceed on her first voyage to Portland, the Atlantic terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, early in April next.—*Dublin Freeman.*

So some of the benefits which we prophecied would accrue to Ireland from the Atlantic Telegraph are not, in spite of its temporary failure, going to be long denied to her. Five years from this and she may be as much studied by the American tourist as France or England.

THE MORMONS.—An immigration of *four thousand persons* has passed on the Plains by Elder Richards' party, which has just arrived from Salt Lake. This includes the entire immigration of this season. There were eight or ten distinct trains, each under the guidance of its own Elder. All were in good health, first-rate spirits, and the parties looked forward to their arrival at Salt Lake with the pleasurable anticipations of people going home. Among them were English, Welsh, Danes, Swedes and other nationalities; the Welsh, especially, being strongly represented—*but no Irish.* The immigrants were passed between Independence Rock and Fort Laramie, and so far as could be judged, the "hand-cart" portion of the companies were having the best time—a fact which will gladden the heart of Brother Brigham—hand-cart travel over the plains, being one of his great hobbies.

Owing to the courtesy of the President of the Jersey City Common Council, Ald. Wickware, we had the full benefit of the debate upon the Majority and Minority Reports in the case of the Alms House Paupers referred to in our last issue. Next week we will review the whole proceedings from the beginning.

"The Catholic Youths' Magazine" is the title of an excellent monthly serial intended for youth, and published by Murphy & Co., of Baltimore.

THE HEROES OF THE PESTILENCE.

This is the title of a new book about to be published by Miss Annie M. Andrews, the lady whose name is so intimately connected with the Norfolk pestilence. From the *Herald* of Sunday last (which contains its opening chapter) we make the following extracts:

"I had been about three weeks at the Julappi Hospital when Major Woodis requested me to go with him and nurse a family in the city who were in sad want of attendance; so, through the broiling sun of a summer noonday we travelled up to town. I was left waiting for some time; finally an elderly lady, a temporary sojourner in the family, came in and commenced telling how that Mrs. —— was not prepared to receive strangers, &c. I considered the topic altogether irrelevant to my professed errand, and could not determine the gist of it. I had not come there to be entertained. Finally it appeared that the family did not, from some secret cause, desire my services. The wherefore of the case presented themselves subsequently. Mr. Woodis and I meanwhile had taken our warm tramp back to Julappi. The family of —— were staunch Know-Nothings, and I was credibly informed in effect that they believed me a sort of moral ogress, in other words, a Papist disguised, designed to devour with voracious appetite the purely Protestant morals so zealously inculcated in the children of the family, drink dry the stream of inimical feeling to Popery, and finally leave the little innocents with so subdued an amount of bigotry as to enable them, at the close of our relation as nurse and patient, guilelessly to declare that truly some good thing could come out of Nazareth. The circumstance of my being the first Protestant volunteer induced many to class me with the Catholics."

* * * * * * *

"Of the noble band of Sisters of Charity who hold themselves ever in readiness for work such as this, and of those especially who attended the hospitals in Norfolk and Portsmouth during the prevalence of the fearful epidemic, more especially of those who in my sight each day performed such deeds as only true, fervent faith could inspire, I would write volumes—true admiration for the heroic, the beautiful attributes of genine exalted Christianity guiding my pen the while. But such a work would be only a succession of such deeds, and my own enraptured comments. For the edification of the general reader I have made an attempt to procure some points in the respective private histories of those with whom I served at Julappi, but without success.

"A friend of mine in Norfolk called on Sister Bernard, principal of the Sisters of Charity House, in that city, to solicit such incidents respecting them as she might possibly be possessed of, but she wrote me, 'My attempts to collect such incidents as would be useful to you have proved fruitless.' Sister Bernard, in her peculiar sweet voice and manner, informed me, 'that their, for the most part migratory mode of life, prevented any prolonged or intimate association between the different members of the sisterhood, except in a professional way. I know,' said the Sister, 'that they each and all performed their work, here and elsewhere, with great fervor and zeal; besides this, we know nothing of them. Tell Miss Andrews,' she added, 'that I return her thanks for her kind desire to give the Sisters of Charity a place in her book, but that if our names be but written in the Lamb's Book of Life, we ask no more—this one great boon covers all.'"

The spirit in which these two paragraphs are written is highly creditable to Miss Andrews. Little as the press is accustomed to recognize the merits of the sainted Sisters, and little as our public seem to think of their sacrifices, it is still pleasant to find a Protestant co-laborer of theirs so willing to bear testimony—to many unpalatable testimony—to their great services and unfailing fortitude.

FREE LOVE IN EARNEST.—At Skeneatles, in this State, a certain G. W. Lewis, and a certain Harriet Wheeler, publish the following card:

This certifies that Mr. George W. Lewis and Miss Harriet Wheeler have united as conjugal mates; that they recognize no legal contract whatever; that they consider that if man and woman be drawn together by proper affinity that they are truly married; that they live for each other, henceforward and forever, providing the affinity continues to exist. And if not—if that affinity which the God of Nature designed to united man and woman, diminishes or ceases to exist—they hold themselves perfectly free and at liberty to separate, if they choose to do so; that they throw aside the legal contract together, knowing it to be a curse and a nuisance—believing it to be the means of burning out and destroying the very love and affinity that should unite all mankind in the conjugal relations. And in testimony of which we subscribe our names.

GEORGE LEWIS.
HARRIET WHEELER LEWIS.

The Editor of the *Northern Whig*, published in Belfast, comments with a good deal of feeling on the late disturbances in and about that city. He should, however, know better than to state that "the Gun Club was formally established for the purpose of arming the Catholics to shoot down the Protestants." It was established solely in self defence, as Mr. Whitty is fully aware.

The Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, V. G., of the Diocese, blessed, on Sunday last, the 20th inst., a temporary chapel on the ground on which the new Church of Saint Michael is to be erected in 32nd street, between the 9th and 10th Avenues.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ANTELOPE."—We have four days later intelligence from Europe by the above steamer. Nothing new had been received from India. Street-preaching was developing its fruits in Belfast, and a riot had taken place. Not being in receipt of our European exchanges, we are unable to give the particulars, but as far as we can learn, it was incited by the street ribaldry of some of the religious ranters who infest that place. In order to suppress the rioting, the police were called out, and a conflict between them and the people was the consequence, in which one man was killed and several wounded. It is not stated to what religious denomination the wounded parties belong. A report was in circulation to the effect that Mazzini was organizing another Italian revolution, but the source from which such information is derived was regarded as uncertain. The meeting of the two Emperors is fixed to come off in the latter part of September, and the place agreed upon is Stuttgardt, the preparations for which were already taking place.

The Austrian government has taken alarm at the concentration of a large Russian force on the frontiers of that empire, and demanded an explanation. The Russians quieted their fears by insinuating that the force was collected merely for the purpose of being reviewed by the Emperor Alexander. From Spain we learn that affairs between that country and Mexico are in a fair way of adjustment, President Comorfort having accepted Spanish propositions for mediation. Prussia is reported to have taken a step in advance by proclaiming the legal equality of all religious denominations. The Shah of Persia still refuses to relinquish his hold on Herat. He has not the least intention of evacuating the place, until compelled by force, and judging from present appearances the time for exerting that force is far distant. Of this fact the wily Shah seems to be perfectly convinced; hence the secret of his "obstinacy," as the English term it.

The *Newry Examiner* and *Louth Advertiser* has taken up the case of the Emigrants by the ship *City of Mobile* and published our first article on that subject. As the *Examiner* circulates in the district from which Mr. Foster drew his *protegees*, it will go far to do away with false impressions, and to inspire greater precaution in intending emigrants.

TEACHER WANTED.—A Catholic Teacher fully competent to take charge of a Boys' School will hear of a situation by applying at this office.

All communications for the Rev. Michael Downey, late of Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis., will in future be addressed—Box 316, Milwaukie, Wis.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY IN ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 18th, 1857.

MR EDITOR:—You and your readers will be glad to hear that religion progresses here. The march of Catholicity is onward. The good Sisters of Charity have lately commenced an Academy, a free school, and an orphan asylum in this place.

Our Pastor, Rev. Thomas O'Flaherty, having provided for the dignity and solemnity of Divine worship in completing our noble Church, yet solicitous about the salvation of the Catholic youth, with a zeal and spirit of self-sacrifice to be found only in the Catholic Church, gave up the beautiful parochial residence, furniture, &c., to the pious Sisters. The splendid property they have obtained, and on part of which the former Church stood, is the most desirable in this place, and the best located for the above purposes.

It is our intention as soon as we can purchase a suitable place to establish schools for boys also, and procure, if possible, the valuable services of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Already negotiations are being made for the purpose, and before next summer we expect to see all the present wants of the Church in this locality provided for.

Your obedient servant,
M. M.

THE BROWNSON ASSOCIATION.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps few of your readers are aware that there is a Debating Society in this City, called the Brownson Association, composed entirely of Catholic young men. I attended one of their Public Exercises on Friday night, the 18th ult. The programme for the occasion was—a Letter by the Editor, Oration, Recitation, Essay and Debate. The question debated was an old one—"Protective Tariff." On the Affirmative were Messrs. Lamb and Haggerty; Negative, Messrs. Gilchrist and Delaney. The debate was very well conducted. If the speakers had paid more attention to "facts" instead of "fancies" they would have appeared, it is true, much better to the auditors. As it was, the only speaker that gave anything like statistics was Mr. Delaney. The orator of the evening took up more than an hour with his "flights of fancy." Had he "cut it down" about one quarter, it would have sounded much better, and have given the other speakers a chance.

Amongst those present I noticed Rev. Mr. Farrell, of St. Joseph's, on the right of the President. He spoke a few words on leaving, hoped the Society would continue, and prosper in all its undertakings. He concluded with a wish that there would be no dissension or division amongst the members on the questions now agitating the country.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I was very well pleased with the manner in which the Brownson Association acquitted themselves, and, I presume, so was the large audience assembled—principally ladies.

Wishing the Society every success, I remain,
Mr. Editor, A LOOKER ON.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAWRENCE CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 17, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Association was held on September 6, at which the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Michael D. Hart, President; Henry Corrigan, Vice-President; George Stanley, Secretary; Terence Henry, Treasurer; P. Furlong, Librarian.

JOHN HART,
PATRICK FOSTER,
JOHN DECOURCY,
THOMAS MCCAWLEY,
THOMAS MARIEN. } Board of Directors.

The Librarian of the previous year reports the number of volumes in the Library to be 1,424—604 of which have been presented to the Library during the past year by the Rev. Mr. J. O'Donnell. There have been 800 volumes circulated during the last year.

The Secretary's report shows a balance in the Treasury of $134 29, after an expenditure of $136 27 for books, &c., the previous year.

The above reports show that the Library is advancing steadily in the number of its works; and its influence is strongly manifesting itself in this community.

GEO. STANLEY, Sec.

TESTIMONIAL TO THOS. D'ARCY McGEE, ESQ

The Friends of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Esq., propose to present him at an early day,—before the close of October,—with a substantial Testimonial of their confidence and regard; and with that intention the Committee, which has authorized the undersigned to make this public announcement of the fact, have already placed in the hands of the Treasurer (James Sadlier, Esq.) the sum of NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, contributed spontaneously by a few gentlemen of this city. The list of contributors, as completed, will be made public on the occasion of the Presentation, of which due notice will be given.

M. P. RYAN,
Franklin House, Chairman.
JAMES SADLIER,
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Frs. Xavier sts., Treas.
JAMES DONNELLY,
McGill street, Secretary.

We beg to inform our friends in the country that the second edition of "The Collegians," by Gerald Griffin, is now ready. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth, $1.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,
164 William street, New York.

The *Dundalk Democrat* has not reached this office the last four weeks. Will our talented cotemporary see to this neglect?

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA, TARTARY AND THIBET. By M. L'ABBE HUC. 2 vol.s, 12mo. $2. *D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 164 William street, New York.*

The first edition of the above valuable and interesting work is meeting with a rapid sale, and the publishers are already busily engaged in bringing out a second. Labored and elaborate reviews of these volumes have appeared in the columns of several of our first class daily papers, for which we are of course unable to make room here. The following, however, from the *Courier and Enquirer*, owing to its brevity, we are enabled to append:

"Perhaps there is no person so well qualified to write the history of Christianity in the countries above mentioned as the Abbe Huc. It is but a few years since that we gave the public a very entertaining and instructive account of his journey through Asia and China, which was related with a certain quaintness that invested it with a peculiar charm. Though here and there he stated as facts what to the reader might appear gross exaggerations, yet no one doubted the general truthfulness of his narrative. In the present volumes he gives a full account of the labors of the missionaries of the Church of Rome in the East, from the apostleship of St. Thomas to the establishment of the Mantchoo Tartar dynasty in China. These volumes contain over three hundred pages; they bear evidence of having been carefully prepared, and are a valuable contribution to the missionary history of the Church of which the author is a member."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers who may receive bills will please attend to them immediately, as our terms are payment in advance. We intend making the TABLET a first-class paper, and we cannot do it without adopting, as far as practicable, the cash principle.

NOTICE.—Wanted—A number of men, in the different States of the Union, to act as Agents for the TABLET, and for the sale of books. None but persons who can be well recommended need apply. D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

Mr. James McAlevy is no longer authorized to collect or receive subscriptions for the TABLET.

NEW AGENTS FOR THE TABLET.

Travelling Agents.

RHODE ISLAND.—Mr. Joseph Eagan is authorized to collect and receive subscriptions for the TABLET in Rhode Island.

CANADA WEST.—Mr. P. Trahey is authorized to collect and receive subscriptions for the TABLET in Canada West.

Mr. Patrick Ahern is authorized to collect and receive subscriptions for the TABLET in Chicago and vicinity. He keeps a good assortment of Catholic Books for sale at New York prices. We hope our friends in the West will extend their patronage to him.

Mr. John O'Malley will visit all the towns on both sides of the Hudson this and following weeks. He is fully authorized to collect and receive subscriptions for the TABLET. He has a good assortment of books on hand.

Mr. James Doyle is authorized to canvass for the TABLET in Milbury, Mass., and other towns that he may visit.

SALEM, MASS.—We are happy to state that our old friend, Mr. Timothy J. Donovan, has consented to resume the Agency of the TABLET in Salem and vicinity. Our subscribers would oblige us by calling at Mr. Donovan's house 4 Beach street and settling up to January, '58.

Mr. James McGee is duly authorized to collect and receive subscriptions for the TABLET in New York City. tf

Mr. John Graham is authorized to canvass and receive subscriptions for the TABLET in Chicago and vicinity. tf

We call the attention of our readers in Troy, Lansingburg and vicinity, to the advertisement of Roarke & Tighe, on our last page. They have just opened a new store at 10 1-2 King street, where the Catholics of Troy can always find a full assortment of Catholic publications and religious articles at New York prices. They are authorized to collect and receive subscriptions for the TABLET. We are glad to see our friend Mr. Roarke succeeding in his business. His energy and perseverance deserve success, and we hope the Catholics of Troy will extend to him their patronage as he is certainly deserving of it. Remember the No. 10 1-2 King st.

DIED.

MCCORMACK.—On Wednesday, the 16th inst., in this city, aged 1 year and 1 month, JOHN MICHAEL MCCORMACK, only son of James and Ellen McCormack, late of county Westmeath, Ireland.

BRITISH PROFESSIONS.

[*From the Philadelphia North American.*]

Whenever our friends on the other side of the water get into serious trouble, then they are very amiable towards us as a people, and just as they begin to get out of it, they are again crusty and arrogant. Adversity teaches them only temporary humility, which is professed so long as the exigency lasts, and not one moment longer. Now we cannot observe these constant and rapid transitions of feeling without believing that no very deep love is entertained for this country in England, and that interest alone prompts much of the pretended friendship that finds occasional expression at agricultural meetings and Lord Mayor's dinners, when the American Minister happens to be present. As long as we continue to be her best customer, to support her pauper labor at the expense of our own industry, to buy more than we need, and to import hundreds of millions of manufactures that might be made here at home, there will be a certain toleration for our semi-barbarous habits and tastes, and a degree of indulgence for our many shortcomings.

In the beginning of the Russian war, and before popular sympathy here took an emphatic direction, John Bull was exceedingly civil, because he had an object in view. No sooner, however, was it discovered that the unnatural alliance between France and England was received with no marks of favor than the tables were turned, and we were denounced for leaning towards the side of despotism, as if the designs of the alliance were animated solely by the most liberal and beneficent ideas. We see already in the struggle over the remains of Turkey what motive was most dominant in that bloody contest, and before long we shall see in her partition the real incentive, when concealment will not be a necessity and plunder may be avowed under the guise of policy. When the hostile movement against China was undertaken, with objects the most intensely selfish for the extention of British power, and commerce, it was desirable to conciliate the good will of this country, and, if possible, to enlist us directly or indirectly in the coalition, for the purpose of securing our material as well as moral co-operation. For months before that scheme was matured, there had been almost a state of diplomatic non-intercourse between the two governments, growing out of the Crampton affair, and doubt was entertained whether Lord Palmerston would not retaliate by the dismissal of Mr. Dallas. All at once, however, and without any previous intimation, Lord Napier was appointed to the vacancy. And his appearance at Washington was followed by a disclosure of the motive which induced this sudden and unexpected demonstration. One of his very first official acts was to solicit our aid in the Chinese war, pressing his point with the assurance that England would regard any measures adopted by the United States towards New Grenada, as justified by the demand for indemnity and security. This was the inducement offered for our assistance, as if it was of moment to this or any other administration, whether England approved or disapproved the steps that a sense of duty required in the settlement of a foreign question.

Just at this time, when Great Britain, for the first time in a hundred years, is threatened with the overthrow of her tyrannical dominion in India, and when it is most necessary to be backed by the sympathy of the civilized world, expressions of professed friendship for our people are beginning to circulate through her leading organs of opinion. It does not become us to reject or to disregard such overtures. On the contrary, we should receive them considerately, and estimate them at their true value, and not a fraction more.

There is a class of persons in the United States who would hold a festival of joy over every such cheap declaration, just as if it had any other meaning or aim than to accommodate an existing exigency. For our part, we choose to attach much more value to the good sense and good feelings of the masses of the people in both countries, who, while entertaining mutual respect and regard for each other, consider that duty, like charity, begins at home, and the first claims, and affections, and interests, are there. When this duty has been properly discharged on our part, with a just application of all its influence in every sphere, then we shall be quite willing to expend a reasonable share of reciprocal professions.

Very recently the London *Times* put forth a feeler for public opinion here, which is very characteristic of the source which evidently inspired it, and which is significant, too, from being precisely parallel in purpose to the diplomatic expedient with which Lord Napier inaugurated his official career five months ago. Speaking of the relations that should exist between the two countries, and of the favorable reaction in sentiments towards England, the *Times* proceeds to say:

"The gratifying change which has taken place in this respect since the time of the Russian war may be, in part, attributed to the progress which has been made in removing the Central American difficulties. It is true that the treaty negotiated by Mr. Dallas has not yet been concluded, but the principles of an arrangement are recognized on both sides, and it is certain that the terms which were originally proposed will ultimately form the basis of a settlement. The old English interest in the disputed regions concerns the free passage of the Isthmus. The half-civilized States of the American continent may be left without interference on our part to adjust their future relation with their formidable neighbor."

This reads very smoothly and looks very plausible, but when stripped of the subtle verbiage which has been employed for the occasion, it has no practical value whatever. If there be any such gratifying change of opinion, as is assumed by the *Times*, it certainly is not attributable to the progress which has been made in removing the Central American difficulties, and for the simple reason that no such progress has been made, except it be the progress of further delay and embarrassment. After controversy for more than six years, an arrangement was made between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon for the settlement of this question, the basis being, that the Musquito Protectorate should be positively limited to a quasi supervision over the Indians within a prescribed territory, and the secession of the Bay Islands to Honduras. The Senate modified the clause in the instrument comprehending the latter, so as to prevent any future misconstruction, and as that was the practical point in regard to the infraction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it was proper and expedient to make the relinquishment full and emphatic. When the Convention went back, it was rejected by Lord Palmerston, in the teeth of Lord Napier's voluntary assurances it would be accepted, and to the communication of our government setting forth the reasons which induced the amendments of the Senate, there has been returned no answer, although nearly half a year has elapsed. This is the state of the question, and the public may judge from it how much "progress" has been made. It was to remove all causes of jealousy, and to open this transit to the commerce of the world, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was projected on our side, because we had repeated overtures from Nicaragua, and two separate treaties signed, for exclusive command of the Isthmus. And there would have been no difficulty but for the constant and faithless "interference" of British agents and the British government, which is at length admitted by the *Times*, after having heretofore been audaciously and persistently denied. Now, when the moral countenance of the United States is of consequence to England, we are told, not by official authority, but through a convenient channel, that the Central American States "may be" hereafter left to adjust their own affairs for themselves. If the British government had acted in this spirit since 1850, there would have been no prejudice to conquer with us. The want of good faith and upright dealing has occasioned distrust, which will require something more than newspaper professions to remove. If Lord Palmerston is really inclined to adjust the Central American differences, there is a plain mode at his disposal which needs no indirection or extraneous intervention. Let him adopt it frankly, and that done, we can look at the future in such a way as to avoid all serious causes of collision or controversy. Until some such action is had we shall take the liberty of measuring professions by the standard which experience has furnished.

THE CELTIC LANGUAGE.

We are delighted to learn, on unquestionable authority, that this noble idiom of the chivalrous Gael is likely to live for centuries to come in the romantic glens and blue mountains of Connemara, and along the entire line of coast of West Galway. The last visit of his Grace of Tuam to Clifden has given a fresh impetus to its cultivation. In the convent and monastery schools there are numerous classes learning the Irish language. He distributed Irish books and grammars in abundance amongst the people, and taught many himself to read them. It would indeed humble the pride of any person to see the venerable prelate in the midst of groups of children, crowding about him with a full consciousness that the chief pastor loved the lambs of his flock, and attentively listening to his Grace whilst he was teaching them to read this classic language of the saints and sages who first planted and watered the faith in the "Western great Peninsula of the Bays of the Atlantic." The Catholics may well learn a lesson of sound philosophy from the fact that the doctrine and sacraments and catechism preached and administered and taught more than thirteen centuries ago by SS. MacDarra and MacDuagh, are the self-same now that they were then—without change or variation—and that this self-same teaching medium of instruction, used by those holy primitive apostles, is as fresh and as powerful and as enduring now as it was in the most vigorous periods of Catholic antiquity.

The English and Irish poems written at Rome by his Grace on the occasion of the dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception of the ever Blessed Virgin Mother of God, are magnificent compositions. The Irish stanzas form a golden chain of scriptural and dogmatic facts—embedded emeralds. The beauty and pathos of the "Irish lines," have gone farther than any other Irish work to excite and sharpen an ardent desire amongst all classes for acquiring a knowledge of the Irish tongue; even persons who thought it an impossibility to speak Irish, are progressing so fast that they will be soon able to instruct others to read and speak the language. It will take a wagon to carry all the premiums which the Archbishop promised to give on his next visit to Connemara.

"Nor need our harp we have unstrung
On willows hanging, from sad fears;
That should it breathe our native tongue,
Its tones should melt us into tears.
On Tiber's banks no tongue is strange,
Rome's faith and tongue embrace earth's range."
—*2d Stanza of English Poem.*

The English lines are really sublime; but the Irish ring like sweet melody on our ears.

Every school from the Killeries to Kilkerrin will furnish a fair contingent for applicants for the Irish premiums.—*Tuam Herald.*

MR. MAGUIRE'S BOOK ON ROME—LETTER FROM CARDINAL WISEMAN.

London, August 28, 1857.

My Dear Sir:—According to your desire, I have delayed acknowledging the receipt of your "Rome" till I had read it through. This I have now done, taking it up at every leisure moment with renewed pleasure, till I have finished it. Having myself had to go over great part of the ground, whether personally or by the study of documents, I think I am qualified to form a just judgment of the work. It is a most truthful, accurate, and unexaggerated picture of the Holy Father, of his great works, and of his most noble and amiable character, drawn with freshness, elegance and vigor—with admiration, and even, if you please, enthusiam; but not greater than is shared by every one who has drawn near the person of the Holy Father. There is not a trait in your portrait which I do not fully recognize; not an action or a speech which I could not easily imagine to have been performed or spoken in my presence—so like are they to what I have myself seen and heard. In estimating what has been done during the late years of quiet rule for the prosperity of the Pontifical States, I think you have prudently kept rather below than gone above what might have been stated. The result will be more manifest in time—to the confusion, one may hope, of those who, dishonestly or ignorantly, misrepresent every measure of the Sovereign Pontiff. I feel sure that your work is calculated to do much good wherever it is read; and I cannot help hoping that the very novelty of daring to speak the bold truth, the abundance of information which is communicated, and the eloquence of the style, will obtain for your book all the popularity which it deserves. I need not say that by this work you have nailed your colors to the mast, and become the Pope's champion, in the house as well as out of it; and I am sure you will not allow him to be vilified by any one, however lofty. Before a second edition, I should be glad to point out a few typographical errors in Italians' names—mere trifles, but worth correcting. I am ever, my dear sir, your affectionate servant in Christ, N. Card. Wiseman.

John Francis Maguire, Esq., M.P.

LADY GORMLEY.*

A GAELIC BALLAD.

I.

She wanders wildly thro' the night,
Unhappy Lady Gormley!
And hides her head at morning light,
Unhappy Lady Gormley!
No home has she, no kindly kin,
But darkness reigneth all within,
For sorrow is the child of sin,
With hapless Lady Gormley!

II.

What time she reigned on Tara's throne,
Unhappy Lady Gormley.
Bright jewels sparkled on her zone,
Unhappy Lady Gormley.
But her fair seeming could not hide
The wayward will, the heart of pride,
The wit still ready to deride,
Of scornful Lady Gormley.

III.

The daughter of a kingly race,
Was lovely Lady Gormley;
A monarch's bride—the first in place,
Was noble Lady Gormley.
The fairest hand she had, the skill
The lute to touch, the harp to thrill,
Melting and moving men at will,
The peerless Lady Gormley.

IV.

Nor was it courtly phraze to call
The splendid Lady Gormley,
The first of Minstrel's in the hall,
All gifted Lady Gormley.
Song flowed from out her snowy throat
As from the thrush, and every note,
Taught men to sigh, and bards to dote
On lovely Lady Gormley.

V.

But armed as is the honey bee,
Was fickle Lady Gormley;
And hollow as the alder tree,
Was smiling Lady Gormley.
And cold and haughty as the swan,
That glancing sideward saileth on,
That loves the moon and hates the dawn,
The heartless Lady Gormley.

VI.

God's poor had never known her care—
The lofty Lady Gormley.
She had no smile for Nun or Frere,
The wordly Lady Gormley.
She fed her heart on human praise,
Forgot her soul in prosp'rous days,
Was studious but how to amaze,
The haughty Lady Gormley.

VII.

At last she fell from her great height,
Unhappy Lady Gormley.
Her Lord had perish'd in the fight,
Unhappy Lady Gormley.
And now she has nor house nor home,
Destined from rath to rath to roam,
Too proud to make amend or moan,
Unhappy Lady Gormley.

VIII.

Behold her on her lonely way,
The wretched Lady Gormley,
And mark the moral of my lay,
The lay of Lady Gormley.
When Fortune smiles make God your friend,
On His love more than man's depend,
So may you never in the end,
Share the woe of Lady Gormley.

M.

—*New Era.*

* The Lady Gormley of the Ballad was the daughter of Flann Sinna, and had been "married" successively to Cormac, King of Munster, to Carroll, King of Leinster, and to Nial Glunduff, monarch of Ireland. Several poems of considerable merit are attributed to this lady, some of which are still extant. It is probable she was divorced from Carroll, and was only bethrothed to Cormac of Munster. She died, after a miserable old age, in which she wandered friendless from place to place, A.D. 946.—*Annals Four Masters*, Vol. II., p. 573.

HYMN TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

Mother! when the morn is breaking,
When the world from sleep is waking,
With the rising sun adoring,
While the light around is pouring,
Hear me then thy aid imploring,
Mary, Mother! pray for me!

Thro' the day for bread while moiling,
When my hands are tired with toiling,
Oft my thougts to God upturning,
From this earthly vale of mourning,
Rise to where the Glories burning,
Glow, Celestial Queen, round thee.

When the Angelus at even
Calls my wandering thoughts to heaven;
Lowly at the altar kneeling,
Holy visions round me stealing,
Cries my soul, for help appealing,
Holy Mary! pray for me!

Morn and noon and daylight's dying,
Find me still for succor crying;
Chalice of the *Word Supernal!*
Turn on me thine eyes Maternal!
Plead before thy Son Eternal!
Virgin Mother! pray for me!

R. P.

The Briton in France.—There has been sad work going on for the last fortnight, indeed ever since the Festival of the Assumption, at Boulogne-sur-Mer. The great Briton, who, for various reasons, is apt to select that healthy watering-place for his temporary residence, has been very seriously outraged, both in his personal and national dignity. There have been pilgrimages and processions, civil and religious functions, blessings of bells, and consecrations of churches, all sorts of religious observances, such as Masses, Benedictions, and Sermons, and, to crown the whole, public holidays and banquets. All this has been done in honor of One whom, at the bidding of Omnipotence, both men and angels are most proud to honor. It has been done in honor of Our Blessed Lady and of her Immaculate Conception. Thousands of pilgrims, many of them English Catholics, hosts of illustrious Bishops, and crowds of civil and military functionaries, have taken part in the celebration. The great Briton is indignant because his Protestant prejudices are interfered with. He thinks that the Catholics of France in their own country should show more consideration for the great Briton in return for his condescension in straying among them to escape his creditors. But, to do him justice, his first thoughts are of his country. The personal offence he might overlook, but to do those things within sight of the white cliffs of Albion is an outrage to himself and every Briton. As a slight mark of his displeasure, and to prove that he cannot be offended with impunity, he recommends all Protestant parents to beware of sending their children to school at Boulogne.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

The Lewisburg *Chronicle* give the following singular fact: "A remarkable circumstance was related to us a few days ago by Mr. Henry Hess. When he left his village home in romantic Switzerland, forty years ago, his father made him a present of a watch. He immediately settled near Lewisburg, where he has since resided, but parted with the watch shortly after arriving, and heard, and perhaps thought no more of it. A few months ago, a stranger in town out of money, offered his watch to Mr. Hess at a small price. Mr. Hess took and paid for it, and the late owner went on his way rejoicing. On examining his watch a few days afterwards, Mr. Hess found, to his great joy, that it was the identical article given him when a youth as a parting present by his father, and he intends now to keep it until his own frame is worn out, and the springs of mortal life run down, never to be repaired."

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LEGENDS AND TALES OF IRELAND.

By Mrs. J. Sadlier.

DEATH OF THE MONARCH MUIRCHEARTACH MORE, A. D. 527.

Muircheartach, son of Earca, was a great king. He was one of the greatest conquerors of his time, and appears to have been also remarkable for his statesmanlike qualities. He is a conspicuous personage in Irish history, being the first sovereign of the race of Eoghain, and his reign was of unusual length considering the numerous claimants of rival lines ever on the watch to possess themselves of the royal power. Muircheartach was a man of great personal strength, and well skilled in all the martial exercises of his age. A mighty man he was in his generation, and the whole of Ireland lay, as it were, prostrate at his feet. But this state of affairs had not been brought about without many a bloody battle, and it may well be supposed that the yoke of Muircheartach lay heavily on the necks of the numerous princes and chiefs whom his genius and his valor had defeated. One of the last great victories which crowned his arms was that of Ath-Lighe, a ford of the Boyne in the present county of Meath, where Muircheartach defeated the rebellious Lagenians, or Leinstermen, with great slaughter.

A short time after this battle of Ath-Lighe, Muircheartach was hunting in a neighboring forest, when he saw a young damsel of surpassing beauty seated on the banks of a woodland stream, her face buried in her hands, and her long silken hair hanging dishevelled over her neck and shoulders. It was a sight which Muircheartach, at least, could not behold without emotion, for however hard his heart might be where there was question of his own lordly sex, he was proverbially soft towards the other. Spell-bound he stopped in front of the beautiful unknown who appeared quite insensible to his presence, and when he perceived that the tears were trickling from between her delicate fingers, he threw himself suddenly off his horse, and approaching the stranger, begged to know the cause of her grief, at the same time motioning his attendants to retire some distance.

"Alas! prince,"* said the fair mourner, "wonder not at my sorrow—I have of late been deprived of the best of fathers—he was slain by the ruthless hand of a malignant foe—black ruin betide him and his!"

"So be it," cried the already-enamored king, "only tell me who it is that has done the deed, and I will make him sorely rue it!"

"I cannot," returned the lady, "I cannot—dare not name mine enemy—at least in this presence," and she shuddered. "Question me not, oh royal Muircheartach! for fate—cruel fate seals my lips!"

"As you will, then," said the king,—"so fair a creature may command all men—even me. Henceforward, I am your slave, ready in all things to obey your will. Let me conduct you to your home!"

This called forth another burst of tears. "Ah me! I have no home—nor home nor friends has Lina now!"

"Say not so, oh! white-armed Lina," cried the delighted monarch, "a royal home shalt thou henceforth have, and Muircheartach shall be to thee more than all thou hast lost. Come with me—my trusty horse shall bear thee, and I will make thee mistress of a palace."

Lina smiled a scornful smile, "How can that be when a royal princess shares thy throne and rules within thy halls?"

But Muircheartach represented that he had other palaces than that in which his wife dwelt, and his soft blandishments, aided, it may be, by his magnificent promises, were all-powerful with the fair Naiad, and after some affected scruples had been overcome, and a little coy bashfulness soothed away, Lina shook back her flowing tresses, gathered her long mantle around her slender form and gracefully gave her hand to the monarch. Like the hero of Scottish song,

"So light in the crup the lady he swang,
So light in the saddle before her he sprang.
She is won—they are gone—over brake, bush and scaur."

And Muircheartach bore his prize in triumph to his nearest residence, which was that of Cletty, on the sweet Boyne shore. Here amid the soft sylvan shores which then bordered that lovely river, the king forgot for a while, in the fascinating presence of Lina, the cares and affairs of state. Wife and kingdom, and rival princes were alike forgotten, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his wisest and trustiest counsellors, amongst whom even saints were numbered. Muircheartach lived as in a dream and the wise ones shook their heads and said he was bewitched. And so he was, though not in their sense. The truth is that there was something so wild, so wayward, so inexplicable at once, and so captivating about Lina's manners and bearing that her beauty, wondrous as it was, formed but her least attraction in the eyes of her royal lover. Her general demeanor was haughty and at times even stern, and it often happened that in the midst of some ardent outbreaks of passionate fondness on the part of the king, she would burst into a laugh so shrill and piercing that Muircheartach would start and retreat some steps, regarding the enchantress with a look almost of fear. But the next moment she would extend her hand and ask in a calm indifferent tone why he looked at her so earnestly, telling him not to mind her strange ways, for that there were times when she could not control herself. She had always been subject, she said, to these wild fits for which she could by no means account. All this served but to increase the monarch's passion. He clearly saw that there was some heavy grief on Lina's heart—some dark, secret sorrow which mortal eye was never to fathom, as she once intimated, and he loved her all the more for the sorrows she had known, sorrows to which he attributed the otherwise unaccountable changes to which she was subject.

But what, the reader will ask, has this to do with Muircheartach's death?

Wait a little, good reader, and you shall see. Perhaps you may suppose that the injured and deserted queen revenged herself on her faithless husband by "compassing his death"—but no such thing.

* * * * * * *

It was the first of November, then still known as the feast of Samhin, and Muircheartach had indulged in copious libations to the queen of night and the fair damsel who shared his vigil, if not his orgies. There she sat, the syren! looking on with her dark, proud eye and her cold, strange smile while the king poured down goblet after goblet of sparkling wine, and, as it were, enjoying the gradual progress of intoxication, while she herself resisted every entreaty to taste of the kingly beverage. It was something all unusual for the royal board to be without guests, and how it happened on that particular night none but Lina could have told. The evening wore away, and the stillness of night was on all around. Suddenly the beautiful favorite arose from her seat and addressed the king as follows:

"Muircheartach Mac Earca, thou hast often sought to penetrate the secret of my life—thou wouldst know the author of my misery!—is it not so?"

"Daughter of beauty, it is even so!" stuttered the half-drunken prince, "I must and will avenge thy wrongs!"

"Ha! ha!" laughed Lina, "what a generous—what a magnanimous sovereign!—greatest of the sons of Eoghain, Lina can avenge herself—the daughter of Lighe is not of the race of the feeble ——"

"The daughter of whom?" cried the king with a start. But Lina had glided from the room. By the time she returned Muircheartach had fretted himself into a state of nervous excitement, and paced the floor with a rapid though unsteady step.

"Lina!" he cried, when that fair enigma again made her appearance, "Lina, didst thou say that Lighe was thy father?"

"I said so!" she replied with freezing coldness.

"What! he who fell in the late battle?—Lighe, the Lagenian?"

"The same!" responded Lina slowly and distinctly, fixing her basilisk glance on the monarch, who was now thoroughly sober. "The same!" and she kept retreating towards the door, "the same Lighe whose life-blood flowed beneath the stroke of thy murderous arm! And of all his family I alone remain—all the others were barbarously murdered—at whose command, I ask thee, oh Muircheartach?—who was it that made Lina sorrowful and broken-hearted? Ha! ha!—you tremble—you turn pale—and well you may, son of Eoghain, for your hour is come. I have my revenge, though I buy it dearly too—even at the cost of fame and honor!"

"How, Lina! what mean you?" cried the king, rushing towards the door, but Lina was gone,—the door was closed and secured on the outside while Lina's mocking laugh was heard to ring wildly, shrilly along the adjoining passage. The enraged monarch fretted and fumed like a caged lion, and raised his stentorian voice to its highest pitch in the vain hope of making himself heard by some of his household. But all was silence—dead, ominous silence, and Muircheartach's stout heart sunk within him, and the curses on his lip died away in a groan of anguish as a thick smoke began to penetrate under and around the door. Then it was that the fell design of the revengeful Lina burst upon his awe-struck mind, and he put forth all his giant strength in another effort to break the door open. But, alas! it was of heavy, massive oak and resisted every effort as though it had been of solid rock. Despair had already seized on the monarch's soul, for the smoke came thicker and thicker through every cranny, when, looking around with a frenzied eye, he perceived near the hearth a small stone bench used as a footstool, and snatching it up, he struck it with all his force against the door which happily gave way, and the king rushed with renewed energy along the passage, through the blinding, choking smoke, and groped his way to the main entrance just as the flames broke out from a room underneath the one which he had lately occupied. But there his progress was stopped—the great huge portal was carefully locked, and Muircheartach ran like a maniac hither and thither seeking some means of egress, wondering all the time that no living soul was to be heard or seen. But little time had he for thought, for the greater portion of the building was already in flames, and it was by mere chance that he at last reached the cellar, when he conceived the hope of escaping the fire by means of its stone roof, and applying his foot to the door, kicked it open and dashed in. Alas! the flames were in almost as soon as he through the open door, and the unhappy prince, driven to the last extremity, plunged into a hogshead of wine, for his clothes were already on fire. And there he met his fate. A few minutes and the great Muircheartach, the pride of the Cinell-Eoghain, and the terror of his foes, was reduced to a scorched and shrivelled mass. When the story went abroad there were few to pity his fate, for all the pity the people could afford had been bestowed on his virtuous wife, so cruelly abandoned for a shameless paramour.

Lina had laid a skilful train to compass the king's destruction, for she had sworn to revenge the slayer of her kindred, and she faithfully fulfilled her vow. Being unable to devise any safe plan for effecting the death of the powerful monarch, she resolved to gain access to his household at any cost, so as to have time and opportunity to give him such a death as might best justify her relentless hate, and counting herself as nothing in the balance when compared with the debt which she considered due to the manes of her departed friends, she threw herself in the king's way as before described, and at once succeeded in inspiring him with a passion which she well knew how to keep alive.

Watching her opportunity till she found the prince alone and half intoxicated, she set fire to the house, having previously sent all the other inmates out of the way on one pretence or another, then carefully secured every means of egress, and left her victim to his doom, without one feeling of remorse. History is silent with regard to her own after fate.

— In our next, TOMBS OF THE IRISH KINGS IN IONA.

* It was then easy to discover the rank of individuals by the number of colors in their raiment, each order being limited by law to a certain number.

HOW THE IRISH VIEW THE INDIAN REVOLT.

Sweeter than the voice of love, sweeter than the warm accents of friendship, dearer than the mellowest sunshine of the heart, is the news of English discomfiture in India to the breasts of the Irish people. They are delighted, rejoiced, and gladdened beyond measure when they hear of the torture and humiliation of their ancient foe. There is not a vessel of her's which is wrecked, there is not a general of her's who is slain, there is not a battalion in her service which is routed and overthrown, that the people of Ireland do not gloat over with the greatest satisfaction and delight. From the deepest recesses of their heart they wish her defeat and misfortune in whatever enterprise she is engaged. Loyalists, slaves, sycophants, and West Britons may seem astounded by all this, but from our knowledge of the people, we can assure them that what we have stated is a fact. The Irish millions wish to see England subdued; her insolence chastised; her barbarous and tyrannical power broken to pieces; her domineering and brutal disposition tamed and sobered down, and her outrageous desire to annoy, bully, insult and plunder weaker nations rendered impotent, and powerless for evil for all time to come. They are, consequently, delighted by the intelligence received from the East, where the forces of the Great Mogul are pounding the armies of the Great Briton. They look upon English aggression there as similar to the onslaught made centuries ago upon their own forefathers, when the native chiefs were stripped of their possessions; their lands handed over to enemies; and their authority defeated by fraud and the low cunning of the Saxon invader. Well, after all, it is no wonder that Ireland has this feeling for the British nation, because that nation has been to her what the devils are to the unfortunate souls that are consigned to their keeping. She has tortured Ireland as no land was ever tortured before. She has put over the population, wherever she could, men who are aliens in language, religion, and blood; who looked upon and treated them as enemies; who plundered them of the produce of their labor; carried away the tenth of their corn to feed and fatten a church they repudiate and disown, and render them abject, ragged mendicants, and a shame to the nations of Europe. The consequence is, that wherever England draws the sword or lights the match, Ireland prays for her defeat; and at no time has she prayed more fervently in that way than she does now, when the patriot Sepoys of India are endeavoring to strangle British power, and sweep it root and branch from the fair and fertile fields of Hindostan.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

RECIPE FOR GROWING BIG MEN.—Recently some wise Frenchman published a learned treatise on the means of getting rid of hideously large paunches, which, reduced to a point, is nothing but to use animal food, especially lean meat, and indulge in vegetables as little as possible. But the greatest discovery of all has been made by Dr. W. Holmes, who tells us that the reason why the human race deteriorates in some regions, is the lack of material in the soil to produce bone. He instances New England as not furnishing limestone in sufficient quantities, except in Western Vermont, where it is abundant, and where the men grow large in proportion. We copy from an exchange paper the following description of the new theory: "In Kentucky, Ohio, and Western Vermont, men grow to larger sizes because of the limestone formation under the soil. Parts of families have emigrated to these regions, and the result in the next generation has been a larger bone development in those who left Massachusetts than in those who remained. Kentucky, Ohio, and Iowa will grow great men. The finest figure in the world will be found in the valley of the Mississippi in a few generations. Indoor labor, so unnatural for men, will weaken the vital powers and stop the growth in large cities, but the great and glorious West, with its broad prairies, will compensate for the growing feebleness of the Eastern States." Acting on the limestone theory, we shall expect some of the agricultural societies to offer a prize for the biggest man of limestone growth.

THE LECTURE SEASON.—The note of preparation for next winter's lectures is already sounded; we hear of a fresh lecture by Mr. Giles on the Bronte family, one by Whipple on "Young Men in History," a new series on Italian History by Professor Gajani, a course on "Venice," by Osmond Tiffany, &c. The editor of that refined and most agreeable sheet, the Boston *Transcript*, has a lecture on "The Newspaper;" and, judging by the tact and good taste manifest in his own columns, and the favor this dicourse won in New England, last winter, Mr. Haskell would gratify his New York and Western friends by giving them the benefit of this popular lecture, the ensuing season.—*Home Journal.*

SINGULAR ADVENTURES OF A HORSE.—On Saturday last, a horse belonging to a Mr. Leary, in Woodend, while feeding about the premises of the owner, stepped on the covering of an old well, and, the boards being decayed, his hind feet broke through. He was left hanging by his fore feet, with which he clung to *terra firma*, while his owner ran for assistance, but gradually slipped till he fell a distance of *thirty feet*, to the bottom of the well! There was but little water; and there he sat occasionally looking up, as if wondering whether the recent performances were "in the bill." At length, a man ventured to go down to his assistance, tied his feet together to prevent his struggling, and fastened a rope round his body. The horse sat very patiently through all these preparations, and was finally drawn up safely, and released, when he resumed his feeding, as if nothing unusual had happened. He is a valuable animal, and the owner, overjoyed that it was so *well* with him, manifested his satisfaction by treating the assembled crowd.—*Lynn News.*

Here is an instance of sisterly affection. At a protracted meeting held not long ago, near Balston Spa, New York, an ancient sister in the church arose and spoke as follows: "I see young ladies here that seem to love gewgaws, furbelows, ribbons and laces, more than their Creator. I loved them once and adorned my hat with artificial flowers, bright-colored ribbons, and sky-blue trimmings; but I found they were dragging me down to hell, and I took them off and gave them to my sister!"

Guns were invented by the Germans in 1387, and brought into use by the Venetians in 1382.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

India.—No Change except for the worse.—Reinforcements to the Insurgents.—General Reed in delicate health.—The Punjaub.—Madras and Bombay.—Accusation against the Sepoys in private letters.—How those accounts are to be received, and whence they emanated.—Impeccability of the English in India.—Lex talionis.—Savage Spirit of the British Press.—Nena Sahib.—Mussulman High Priest arrested.—The Indian Relief Fund.—Her Majesty.—The Prince Consort.—New Peers.—Feargus O'Connor.—The Savants in Dublin.—Lord Elgin.—Persia.—The St. Helena Medal.—Committal of an American.—Catholic Items.

London, 28th Sept., 1857.

Circumstances sometimes oblige correspondents to become monotonous, and your correspondent fears to become so. But it is the fault of the Sepoys and not his. Before Delhi nothing has changed, except that reinforcements and provisions daily enter the stronghold of the insurgents, and that the English are obliged to look on in galling inactivity. In the meantime the doomed force before the headquarters of the revolution has the sad consciousness that no aid from England can reach them before the end of the present year. Their position is a fearful one, and, to add to its embarrassment, is the fact that Major-General Reed who has succeeded General Barnard is in very delicate health, and is, perhaps, but too likely to go the way of all the English Generals for some time past. The Punjaub has already shown decided symptoms of being attacked by the malady of revolt, and the news received in France, by way of telegraph from Cagliari, does not represent either Madras or Bombay as being altogether free from at least the desire of insurrection. At Agra the English have suffered a positive defeat. The private letters which fill up our journals here charge the Sepoys with atrocities which no one can justify or even palliate, but we must recollect that in India at present the Press is gagged, that the accounts we received are all one-sided, and come from the very source which produced the rising that makes the English from one end to the other of India tremble with fear. If we are to believe the letters from officers and officers' ladies, which now form the staple of newspaper matter, the English and all connected with the Government of India are perfect spotless lambs and the Natives horrible monsters of ingratitude. But your correspondent has put little faith in those representations, in those newspaper marks that the English officers make for themselves. We have seen them in England and in Ireland and know such by the standard of their virtue and morality. We know, moreover, that they have shown in India, to the wretched natives, the example of many of the horrible crimes of which they now accuse the Sepoys. It is not astonishing that those who live by crime and duplicity should perish by the same scourges, and it looks like a dispensation of Divine Providence that the English whose Hessian myrmidons in your adopted country during its glorious revolution, and in Ireland during the splendid struggle of 1798, set roof-trees blazing, violated chaste wives, and murdered unoffending children, should now have their crimes visited on them in the same terrible manner. No historian will ever recount all the iniquities sanctioned by British rule in India since the time of the fillibuster Clive and the infamous Warren Hastings.

The spirit of the British Press at present breathes but blood and vengeance. To read the blood-thirsty articles which flow from the founts of journalistic valor one would never imagine that the sheets before him were the products of the genius of a country which esteems herself the Christian country *par excellence*. If they quit the bloody appeal it is only to assume the Peckaniffian twang and humbly declare their righteousness before the world. Up to the present their wrath was but general and directed against the horrible Sepoys in a body, but they have now formed a specific object on whom to vent their fury. This newly found target is Nena Sahib accused on authority, up to the present very doubtful, of having massacred the women and children at Cawnpore. Nena Sahib is, according to some, the illigitimate, according to others, the adopted child of Bajee Rao. The East India Company robbed him of his inheritance but gave him a comparatively trifling pension. That Nena has headed the revolt we have do difficulty in believing, but we must await more positive evidence before believing him guilty of the atrocities laid to his charge.

At Poobiah the Mussulman High Priest has been arrested for treasonable correspondence with *somebody* at Belgaum. But the somebody has not been found out which however will not, according to all probabilities, prevent the High Priest from being most summarily dealt with.

The troops primitively destined for China had arrived at Calcutta. The fund for the relief of the sufferers in India already amounts to upwards of five thousand pounds. The French Ambassador, Count de Persigny, subscribed £100. Several ladies have formed themselves into Committees for the purpose of collecting funds for that end. Those Committees are under the presidency of the Lady Mayoress.

In the meantime Her Majesty with the Prince Consort and all the Royal children has gone to amuse herself in Scotland. The unpleasant state of affairs in India does not prevent them from enjoying themselves, and the Prince Consort goes out a shooting as if the Sepoys never indulged in the same pastime. The Prince Consort and the Duke of Cambridge intend visiting the Camp at Chalons. Reports are in circulation as to the ambition of His Royal Highness for a higher title than that of Prince Consort which, if we are believe those rumors, was only given to "stop his mouth" for a period.

Rumor also announces that a certain amount of new Peers are in concoction. Lord Landsdowne is to become the Duke of Kerry, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Baron Ebury or Middlesex, and the Scotch Historian, Macaulay, is to change T. B. for the more high-sounding prefix of Baron.

The admirers of the late Feargus O'Connor intend raising a monument to his memory in Nottingham. I have heard that the monument has been ordered, but that the architect has got special directions not to exceed the sum of £100 in the execution of the design. Alas, how are the mighty fallen!

The meeting of the British Association in Dublin has been the occasion of great rejoicing in that city. I have heard from some of my friends, who are in a position to know, that the *Savants* are delighted with the city, the people, and the reception they met with.

Lord Elgin has arrived in Hong Kong. Letters to some of our principal journals are exceedingly communicative as to what Lord Elgin is about to do, but when he has done something I will be most particular in chronicling it.

It is an old saying and a true one, that troubles never come alone. There are now our friends the Persians who, though beaten long ago, take advantage of the unpleasantry of our position in India and get up all sorts of difficulties as to the evacuation of Herat. However we will arrange those matters with them as soon as our Indian business gives us a little leisure.

The medal given by the French government to the remaining soldiers of the First Empire has caused some discontent here, in consequence of being named the St. Helena [medal. It is considered rather ill-natured on the part of France to wound English susceptibilities by the adoption of such a title. Some look upon it as the first little cloud appearing on the hitherto clear sky of the Anglo-French alliance. I do not think it has such significancy, though as to the alliance I know from friends residing in France that that alliance is merely an affair of State, and that the dislike of the people of France for England and the English is just as great as ever, and will burst out on the first possible occasion, with greater intensity from having been repressed during a period.

An American seaman, named William Smith, has been committed to Newgate to stand his trial for having wounded with a knife one of his shipmates on board the General Steam Navigation Company's ship *Rainbow*.

The new Convent of Our Lady of the Orphans, at Norwood, Surrey, will be opened on the 24th inst., by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman and the Lord Bishop of Southwark.

A mortuary Chapel was opened on Sunday at Blackburn, in the diocese of Salford, by the venerated Bishop of the diocese, Right Rev. Dr. Turner. The Very Rev. Canon Irving is the Pastor of the place and delivered a highly interesting exhortation.

The new church of Our Blessed Lady and St. Michael at Alston Lane near Preston will be opened on Tuesday next. The Right Rev. Bishop of Liverpool will be present on the occasion and deliver a sermon.

W.

The Peruvian government have offered a reward of $3,000 for such information as may lead to the discovery of any of those concerned in the assassination of the British Minister at Lima.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Notre Dame de Boulogne.—Historical Sketch of that celebrated Shrine.—The Emperor.—Cardinal Morlot.—The Principalities.—Itinerary of his Holiness the Pope.—Rumors.—Death of Abbe Vieusse.—A Syrian Prelate.

Paris, 3rd September, 1857.

Boulogne has been crowded with strangers, who came there to assist at the religious fetes of the celebrated pilgrimage of Notre Dame-de-Boulogne. The inauguration of the colossal statue of Notre Dame-de-Boulogne was a most imposing ceremony. No less than four thousand persons took part in the procession; numbers of the reverend clergy had come from the surrounding dioceses and from Paris. Among the Prelates were noticed his Eminence Cardinal de Villecourt, the Archbishop of Cambrai, the Archbishop of Dublin, Monseigneur de la Tour d'Auvergne, Auditor de rota, the bishops of Arras, Amiens, Ghent, Birmingham, Toronto (Canada) and Troy, U. S. The reliquaries, containing the holy relics of saints and martyrs, were borne in the procession, which was composed of the various trades and other bodies bearing their banners and headed by bands of music from the adjacent towns. The cortege which left the Cathedral at 2 o'clock did not get back to it until six in the evening. A number of sailors in uniform and bearing their boarding axes on their shoulders, escorted a Greek cross taken at Sebastopol and given to the parish by a native of Boulogne. The procession was closed by an immense boat ornamented with velvet and gold, and in which was placed upright a colossal image of Notre Dame. The Bishop of Nevers addressed the assembled concourse from a platform on the Esplanade and at the conclusion of the eloquent Bishop's discourse, by which the faithful were deeply moved, all the Most Reverend Prelates placed themselves in a line and gave their united blessings to the grateful assemblage.

The history of this famous shrine is so interesting that I am sure your readers will thank me for even a hurried sketch of it, though it may exclude from my letter some of the news of the moment.

In the year 633, or according to some 636, a vessel without crew, sails, or oars was seen entering the port of Boulogne. It bore the image of the Blessed Virgin and the sea itself, by its extrordinary calmness seem to respect it. The statue was of wood, excellently executed, about three feet and a half high. The Virgin was represented holding the infant Jesus in her arms. The news soon spread through the town and the people ran in crowds to the shore to receive the sacred deposit. The holy image was solemnly borne to the Church where it is still honored. The exact place it came from has never been discovered, but considering the time of its arrival, it is thought it came from the East and was the remains of a wreck which arrived, according to St. Baronius, about that time, in the cities of Antioch and Jerusalem in consequence of the invasion of the Saracens which caused the transportation, by various means, of different relics to the West where the Church then enjoyed the blessings of profound peace. The veneration in which the miraculous image was held by the inhabitants of Boulogne is indescribable. Crowds came from all quarters to implore the intercession of the Mother of God at this shrine, and numerous and extraordinary miracles strengthened their faith and increased their devotion. In the 13th century, particularly, this shrine was famous and frequented. Then, Saint Louis, Henry III. of England, the Counts of Flanders, Ponthieu and other powerful personages were seen humbly kneeling before the Altar of Notre Dame de Boulogne. Courts of justice sentenced persons found guilty to make this pilgrimage as a penance. Twelve inhabitants of Cambrai thus were obliged to perform it for having burned a building belonging to the Collegiate Church of Lille. The Seigneur de Harcourt made a pilgrimage to this Shrine, by order of the French Court, for having wounded the Chamberlain de Tancarville; and Pope Clement V. ordered Guillaume de Nogaret to visit the Shrine as a penance for his crimes. During the 14th and 15th centuries, royal and noble pilgrims bowed before Notre Dame, and among them Philip the Fair, who owed his life and crown to the protection of Our Lady, whom he had invoked in the midst of danger during the battle of Mons-en-Puelle, won by the French in 1304. After the battle he made a pilgrimage to Boulogne to breathe forth his gratitude, and lay his offerings before the miraculous image. King John, after having regained his liberty, went on foot from Calais to Boulogne to pay his homage to his liberatress. During these two centuries all the nobility of France, England, Burgundy and Flanders left tokens of their pious munificence at Boulogne. The Counts d'Artois, de Saint Pol, d'Auvergne, etc., the Chevaliers de Boucicault and de la Tremouille, Philip the Good and Charles the Bold, the Dukes of Bourbon, Lorraine, Bavaria, Savoy and Austria, Counts de Talbot, Warwick and hundreds of others offered up their prayers and laid their rich gifts at the feet of the miraculous Virgin. The people of Paris were particularly devoted to Notre Dame de Boulogne. Every year a great number of them went to that city to pray at the Shrine. Many of them, however, belonging to the Confraternity of Notre Dame de Boulogne-Sur-Mer fearing that the pious custom might be interrupted by the accidents of war or by domestic necessities, conceived the idea of establishing in the neighborhood a new place of devotion supplementary to the former. A new sanctuary dedicated to the Holy Virgin was soon erected on the banks of the Seine, and the place chosen, as well as the adjacent wood, has since preserved the name of Boulogne. Popes, Kings, and numbers of distinguished persons lavished on the new church graces, privileges, and favors. In 1479, Louis XI., after having united Boulonnais to the Crown of France, consecrated it to the Holy Virgin, whom he proclaimed Suzeraine of the country, declaring himself and his successors for ever her vassals, with the obligation of paying relief and rendering her homage at each accession. Most of his successors, and particularly Louis XIV., faithfully paid the sum of six thousand pounds to Notre-Dame in fulfilment of the promise of Louis XI. During the first revolution the splendid Cathedral was sold and demolished. The time-honored statue of Our Lady was profaned and burned in the public street. All that could be saved of it was one of the hands, which is guarded to this day with the greatest veneration. After the Concordat of 1801 a venerable ecclesiastic undertook to revive the worship of the Patron of Boulogne. A new statue was executed according to the descriptions of those who had seen the original. But the old Cathedral had been razed to the ground, and the Abbe Haffreingue, in 1816, conceived the design of rebuilding it. In the month of March, 1827, a plan was adopted and and the building commenced. Thanks to generous gifts and subscriptions, the eyes of the faithful were soon gladdened by the sight of the present magnificent edifice.

The Emperor is gone to the Camp at Chalons. His Eminence, Cardinal Morlot took, on the 29th at the Tuileries, the oath prescribed by the Constitution, before entering on the duties of Grand Almoner of the Emperor. On the following day his Eminence celebrated a pontifical Mass in the Church of Saint Louis des Invalides. The staff and all the persons of the Hotel were under arms to receive the Cardinal Archbishop. On the 31st Cardinal Morlot consecrated the Imperial Asylum of Vincennes.

In the way of political news I have to announce the annulling of the Moldavian elections by the Sublime Porte, and the resumption of diplomatic relations between that power and France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is by no means pleased at the turn things have taken. You are aware that England has lately occupied the Island of Perim, an island which belongs to Turkey. There is a rumor that a collective note is about to be addressed by all the other powers to England requesting her to give up this piece of ill-gotten territory. Even M. de Prokesch is said to have recommended this measure.

His Holiness the Pope left Florence on the 24th, after having consecrated with the greatest solemnity the new archbishop. A letter from Rome says, that the entry of Pius IX. into Florence recalls that of Leo X. On the 25th his Holiness visited the monastery of St. Dominick at Lucca. He was received by the Dowager Duchess of Lucca. On the 26th he celebrated Mass in the Cathedral and, after having given his blessing to the people, set out for Pisa. After a short stay, his Holiness, who was accompanied by the Grand Duke and the Hereditary Prince, took the road to Pontedeva and from that place proceeded to Conegliano. At 7 o'clock in the evening Pope Pius arrived at Volterra and publicly entered the city, preceded by a detachment of cavalry and four body guards. On the morning of the 27th, his Holiness went to the Church of Saint Michel, in which the Brothers of the Christian Schools were celebrating the festival of their founder,

Saint Joseph Calasangio. After having celebrated the first Mass and heard another, the Holy Father gave communion to the Brothers and to the members of the Confraternity of St. Vincent de Paul. His Holiness subsequently visited the Convent of St. Lino and honored the drawing schools with his presence.

A report that his Holiness intended visiting France has been in circulation here for some days past. I believe I have authority that permits me to state that the report is entirely without foundation. It is said also that his Eminence Cardinal Dupont, Archbishop of Bourges, is to go to Rome towards the end of the present month on a mission for the Emperor. This is more probable.

The diocese of Toulouse has had a severe loss in the person of M. l'Abbe Vieusse, one of the Directors of the Grand Seminary of that city. The worthy Abbe died at Bagneres de Bigorre where he had gone to recruit his health, enfeebled by old age and incessant labor.

An Oriental prelate who has lately arrived here is an object of admiration for our Parisians, who are struck with his noble presence, his height, his flowing beard and the lofty expression of his countenance. This prelate is Mgr. Ata, Archbishop of the United Greeks in Syria. He and his predecessors were driven from their diocese by the Bedouin Arabs, but since the Crimean war the Archbishop has been enabled to return to his devastated diocese. However, he is without church, school or habitation, and has come to France where he is authorized to request the aid of the benevolent.

CITY NEWS.

Meeting at the Stuyvesant Institute.—An enthusiastic and numerously attended meeting of citizens took place at the Stuyvesant Institute on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. The object of the meeting was to denounce any attempts made at enlisting recruits for the British army now engaged in India, and also to express sympathy and high admiration at the noble efforts making by the Sepoys in endeavoring to win back their lost nationality. The chair was taken by Col. Wm. J. Haskett. The resolutions as well as an address to the working people of Ireland and England were then read. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That the successive annexations of the Kingdoms and Principalities of India, by England, having been without any color of right or justice, are naked assumptions which the princes and people of India could by no compulsory submission forfeit their right to overthrow, and, therefore, their present resistance to the East India Company's government instead of being a rebellion and mutiny as it has been falsely represented, is a righteous and noble struggle to recover their indefeasible rights and national independence, which should command the sympathies of mankind.

Resolved, That violating the rights of conscience of the soldier, or employing him in aggressive warfare on his country, his religion, and his kindred, fully justifies him in renouncing his allegiance in arms.

Resolved, That whether the neutrality laws of the United States do or do not forbid enlistments in an army engaged against the liberties of unrecognized nationalities, the interests of liberty, the inherent rights of humanity, and the very instincts of manhood condemn it as a crime, at once odious, mercenary, and foolish.

In view of the eminent service rendered by adopted citizens to the United States and to humanity, in putting an end to British enlistments here during the Crimean war, by exposing and bringing to punishment its agents and abettors, we reiterate our demands on all who have the interest and character of the country at heart, to aid in detecting any miscreant, if such there be, who would now embark in a similar enterprise. The cause of the Sepoy is that of justice and one which should merit the approbation of every humane and honest man.

Went on a "Spree."—A policeman arrested two persons whom he suspected to be picpockets on the arrival of the Philadelphia train in this city lately. The parties were attired in male apparel. On being arrested, however, they confessed they were females; that they had gone on a spree to Philadelphia and were out ten days. They wore black cloth caps, drab Raglan coats, black pants and boots, and by the aid of breast-pins, rolling collars, cravats, &c., their disguise was very good. One of them said that she was a married woman, and had taken the opportunity during her husband's absence to travel a little, and preferred the male attire for that purpose. They were taken before Justice Osborn, who reprimanded them for their folly, and then had them discharged.

There were 609 deaths in this city last week, decrease of 62 on the previous week.

Bennett in a Tight Place.—James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, appeared before his Honor Judge Davison on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and gave bail in the sum of one thousand dollars to answer the complaint of libel brought against him by Daniel E. Sickles, Esq. The article which Mr. Sickles complains of as libelous, charges him with having sold his client, Mr. Charles Devlin, who, it will be recollected, was appointed by Mayor Wood to the office of Street Commissioner, but subsequently compelled to resign in favor of Daniel D. Conover. The above is a grave charge and will be likely to cost Master Bennett more trouble and expense than he will deem pleasant.

An Author in Luck.—Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, author of *Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England*, has received the appointment of Superintendent of the Central Park. He entered upon the performance of his duties on Tuesday week last. The office is a lucrative one being second only to that of Chief Engineer.

The Worth Monument.—Workmen are busily employed in preparing the grounds for the above monument. The place selected is at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Fifth Avenue.

The twenty-ninth annual fair of the American Institute opened at the Crystal Palace on the evening of Wednesday, the 16th inst. A large number of persons were present. The Hon. Henry Meigs delivered the inaugural address.

Some evil-disposed person or persons entered the Roman Catholic Church, Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, on the night of Thursday, the 17th inst., and succeeded in carrying away ten silver-plated candlesticks, valued at twenty-five dollars.

The Jewish New Year commenced on Friday last at sun down and was celebrated to its close by those of the above persuasion in New York.

Seven thousand one hundred and twelve arrests took place in this city from the 18th of June to the 31st of August.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy in Tipperary.—On Saturday, 29th ult., his Grace visited the parish of Tipperary, and administered Confirmation to 700 persons. On Sunday High Mass was celebrated in the parish church, at which his Grace assisted; the Rev. Dr. Howley and the Rev. Mr. Organ were also engaged at the celebration. At the conclusion of the Mass, his Grace ascended the altar, and proceeded to deliver an affecting and instructive address, in which he referred to various local abuses, and in particular to the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath, which he hoped would soon be done away with. His Grace next spoke of the new church in course of erection in Henry street, and in doing so highly complimented the people of Tipperary for their Catholic spirit, and passed a high eulogium on Dr. Howley, through whose instrumentality the building was commenced.

Visitations in the Diocese of Limerick.—The Right Rev. Dr. Ryan will hold visitations at the parishes undernamed on the following days: At Manister on Tuesday, the 22nd of September; at Rockhill, Coleman's Well, and Bruree, on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of September; at Ballygran, on the 26th of September; at Effin and Garryenderk, on the 27th and 28th of September; at Kilmallock and Ballingaddy, the 29th and 30th September; at Glenroe, on the 1st of October; at Kilfinane and Ardpatick, on 2nd and 3rd of October; at Bulgaddin and Ballinvana, on the 4th and 5th of October; at Dromin and Athlacca, on the 6th and 7th of October; at Bruff, Grange, and Meanus, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of October.

Presentation to a Clergyman.—A graceful tribute has been rendered to the Rev. P. Dunne, on the eve of his departure from Melbourne for Europe. A number of his friends and admirers, including gentlemen from almost every district of Victoria, united in presenting him with an address, accompanied by a purse of six hundred guineas, as a testimony of their sincere respect and affection.

Conversion.—On Monday, the 17th August, the Rev. James Mooney, P.P., of Denn., received into the Catholic Church, at Crosskeys, in the county of Cavan, Mrs. Hinds of Ballyjamesduff, and her daughter, aged about thirteen years, both of whom had been, up to that day, steadfast and consistent Protestants.—*Meath People.*

Catholicity in Borneo.—Mr. Spencer St. John, Consul-General at Brunai, in a letter, says: "The Pope has appointed a Bishop for Borneo, who arrived last week at Labuan with five followers, Italians and Spanish Priests. They are going to build a church and schoolhouse, and to spread their mission along the coast."

On Sunday, 30th ult., opening services were held in St. Vincent of Paul's Catholic Church, Liverpool. In the morning a solemn High Mass (*coram episcopo*) was sung, and Vespers in the evening. Sermons were preached by the Right Rev. Cajetan Carli, Bishop of Almira and Vicar-Apostolic of Delhi, and by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Liverpool.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam administered the sacrament of confirmation to over one thousand persons in the united parishes of Knock and Aughsmore on the 24th and 25th ult. So much pleased was his Grace with the instruction and piety of the people, as well as their great devotion to the Queen of Heaven, that he distributed large parcels of beads, and medals of the Immaculate Conception, along with English and Irish catechisms; he also gave some spiritual books, which he translated into Irish, containing the recommendations of the soul departing, the Seven Penitential Psalms, the *Stabat Mater*, and a hymn on the Immaculate Conception by his Grace while in Rome in 1854. No person could witness the great desire of the young and the old to possess these spiritual books and sacred emblems without being very much struck with their lively faith. It was really most edifying to see the costly and magnificent churches of these united parishes kept in the best possible order and repair—the rich vestments and altar requirements, and beautiful baptismal fonts, and neatly constructed confessionals along with the statuary and Virgin altars so tastefully decorated. On the whole the state of religion is such as to afford the strongest proof of the zeal and piety of the clergy, as well as of the devotion and generosity of the people.

The Rev. Dr. O'Brien organized recently a Young Men's Society in Athlone. The Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, the Very Rev. Archdeacon O'Reilly, and all the parochial clergymen, attended on the occasion. Immediately after last Mass Dr. O'Brien addressed the congregation at great length, and explained the objects of the association. An immense congregation assembled, and listened with deep interest to the present condition, influence, and operations of the Young Men's Societies.

The council and members of the Catholic Young Men's Society, York, most gratefully acknowledge the sum of one pound from Mr. William M'Cabe, merchant, of that city, being his annual subscription towards the funds of the society.

At the visitation of the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, who arrived in Tralee, 418 persons were confirmed in the Roman Catholic Church of that town, viz., 235 females and 183 males. His lordship delivered an eloquent and appropriate address to the children.

His Holiness the Pope has been received at Leghorn with an enthusiasm impossible to describe. His Holiness had visited the Church of the United Greeks.

The Holy Father has given the sum of 2,000 Roman crowns towards the purchase of the valuable library of the late Cardinal Mezzofanti.

The bazaar at Kilrush in aid of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy realized £205.

Domestic.

Ordination in Newark, N. J.—The Rev. G. H. Doane, son of the Protestant Bishop of New Jersey, was raised to the order of Priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bayley, on Sunday, the 13th inst. The Rev. V. Beaudevin was the Assistant-Priest; the Rev. D. Lyman was the Deacon, and Rev. J. Gervais was Sub-Deacon on the occasion. The Rev. G. H. Doane was assisted by the Rev. W. H. Neligan, and the Rev. B. J. McQuaid acted as Master of the Ceremonies. In the evening, the Rev. W. H. Neligan preached on the institution of the Christian Priesthood. A deep impression pervaded the people of Newark by the fact of all those who ministered in the sanctuary being formerly Protestants with the exception of three. During the ordination the Cathedral was crowded by an immense assemblage, all of whom were sensibly affected by the ceremonies.

Religious Profession.—The interesting ceremony of a religious profession took place on Tuesday, 8th inst., in St. Mary's Church. The young lady who on this occasion took the vows and became a professed member of the community of Loretto, is called in religion Sister Alphonso. The Rev. J. Walsh officiated, assisted by the Rev. P. Ouellette, who preached an eloquent sermon, explanatory of the three vows of religion. The faithful left the Church deeply impressed with the ceremony they had witnessed, and with the divinity of their holy Church, which enables several of her children to renounce the world and its ways, and to devote themselves entirely to the service of God.—*Toronto Mirror.*

Confirmation.—On Sunday, 13th September Right Rev. Bishop Timon administered Confirmation to 116 in St. Mary's, Rochester, at the early Mass. Of those confirmeed some were converts to Catholicity. His Lordship was agreeably surprised to find the church densely crowded at the early Mass, and five hundred prepared to receive from his hands the holy communion. He expressed himself much delighted at the appearance of the girls, so well instructed and disciplined by the Sisters of Mercy, who have done so much in a few months for the benefit of St. Mary's congregation.—*Correspondence of the Buffalo Sentinel.*

The Council.—The first Provincial Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Halifax was opened on Tuesday last, in St. Mary's Cathedral in this city, with all the ceremonies prescribed on such occasions. As the Fathers of the Council are still engaged in session, we forbear publishing any more detailed account of the proceedings.—*Halifax Catholic.*

Diocese of Philadelphia—Ordinations.—Messrs. McKee and Cook, formerly students of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, received Sub-Deaconship and Deaconship, on Thursday and Friday, in the Episcopal Chapel, at the hands of the Right Rev. Bishop Neumann; and on Saturday the same gentlemen were raised to the holy order of the priesthood.

Conversions.—A correspondent from Eganville sends us the following: "Owing to the pious exertions of the Rev. Mr. Strain, Catholic Priest of this district, a large number of conversions from Protestantism have taken place in the neighborhood, within the last few years; especially in the Township of Grattan and Wilberforce, in the county of Renfrew. Great praise is due to the Rev. Mr. Strain for his untiring energy, and his success in rescuing so many souls from the abyss of Protestantism."—*Montreal True Witness.*

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Pittsburgh, arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, 15th inst., in the Persia. We are glad to announce that the Bishop's health is much improved by his travels.

On Sunday, 6th inst., the corner stone of a new church, which will be erected to the glory of God under the invocation of St. Kiernan, was laid in Heckscherville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

The corner stone of a new Catholic Church at Atlantic City, N. J., was laid on Thursday, the 10th inst., by the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, assisted by several Augustinian Fathers.

"Stopping the Mills."—For the first time in the history of this city, says Vox Populi, the Lowell mills by whole corporations are coming to a dead halt. The Appleton Company, three mills, running 700 looms and 19,000 spindles, have shut down for one month. The Massachusetts Company, six mills, running 1,891 looms and 38,512 spindles, have shut down for two weeks. The Suffolk Company, three mills, have stopped one-half of their machinery. The Boott Company, five mills, have already stopped 150 looms, and will stop all their machinery through the month of October. The Hamilton Company, four miles and print works, are working only five days in the week. The Carpet Company have, for some time past, been running half their machinery. In other places, manufacturing companies are suspending operations. What will be the final result, of course no one knows. The Vox says that "every man is thrown upon his own resources, or rather upon *himself*, with resources." There are exactly two facts for all to reflect upon. The first is that without improper speculation nothing like a suspension in business need to have happened, and the second is that "better times are coming."

State of New York, Secretary's Office, }
Albany, August 31, 1857. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New York: Sir:—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Joel T. Headley;
A Comptroller, in the place of Lorenzo Burrows;
An Attorney General, in the place of Stephen B. Cushing;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Silas Seymour;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Stephen Clarke;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Norwood Bowne;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram Denio;
All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next.

Also two Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of William Mitchell, whose term expires December 31, 1857, and one in place of Charles A. Peabody, appointed to fill vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of James R. Whiting.

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Joseph S. Bosworth and Thomas J. Oakley, deceased.

A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Daniel P. Ingraham.

A Justice of the Marine Court, in place of Florence McCarthy.

A Justice of the First District in the City of New York, in place of James Green.

A Justice of the Second District in the City of New York, in place of Bartholomew O'Connor.

A Justice of the Third District in the City of New York, in place of William B. Meech.

A Justice of the Fourth District in the City of New York, in place of William A. Van Cott.

A Justice of the Fifth District in the City of New York, in place of John Anderson, Jun.

A Justice of the Sixth District in the City of New York, in place of Anson Willis.

A Justice of the Seventh District in the City of New York, in place of Thomas Pearson.

A Police Justice of the First District in the City of New York, in place of James H. Welsh.

A Police Justice of the Second District in the City of New York, in place of Matthew T. Brennan.

A Police Justice of the Third District in the City of New York, in place of James L. Wood.

A Police Justice of the Fourth District in the City of New York, in place of J. Sherman Brownell.

A Police Justice of the Fifth District in the City of New York, in place of Barnabas W. Osborne.

A Police Justice of the Sixth District in the City of New York, in place of William S. Davidson.

A Police Justice of the Seventh District in the City of New York, in place of James M. Flandreau.

A Police Justice of the Eighth District in the City of New York, in place of Micheal Connelly.

Also a Senator for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, consisting of the City and County of New York.

A Member of Assembly for each of the Assembly Districts in the City and County of New York, viz.:—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Assembly Districts.

Two Governors of the Alms House, in the place of Anthony Dugro and Washington Smith.

A Surrogate, in place of Alexander W. Bradford.
A Recorder, in place of James M. Smith.
A District Attorney, in place of A. Oakley Hall.
And a Register, in place of John S. Doane.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Yours respectfully,
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, }
New York, Sept. 3, 1857. }

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirement of the Statute in such case made and provided.

JAMES C. WILLET,
Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

☞ All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 3d, part 1st, page 140.

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

PROSPECTUS.

SITUATED 8 miles distant from the City of New York, in an elevated position on the east bank of the Hudson River, the Academy commands a most delightful view of the magnificent scenery for which that noble stream is so justly celebrated; whilst, at the same time, the location is one of the most healthy in the Union. The large and commodious edifice occupied by the Institution, having lately undergone some important improvements and additions to the original structure, cannot fail to ensure the comfort and convenience of the Pupils.

The age for admission into this Institution is from 6 to 12 years. Children under 6, or over 12, are not admitted.

Terms:

Entrance Fee.....$ 10 00
Pension, Washing and Mending of Linen, use of Books, Stationery and Library, per annum..180 00
Mending of Clothes and Shoes, Postage of Letters, &c., form extra expenses, chargeable to the parents.
Payments to be made half-yearly in advance.

Tuition.

The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, viz.: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-Keeping,Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Mythology, French, Vocal Music and Drawing.

The following are extra, viz.: Instrumental Music $60 per annum. Spanish and German Languages, each $24.

Observations.

The Scholastic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September, and terminating on the 1st of August. No Pupils kept in the Institution during the annual vacation, which is from the end of July till the 1st of September.

The Pupils will have holidays to go and visit their parents and guardians, at the following times: Christmas, Easter and the 4th of July, 4 days each.

Parents can visit their children on Thursdays, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A.M., and on Sundays, between the High Mass and Vespers.

In case of serious sickness, Pupils will be confided to the care of their parents or guardians.

Outfit.

Each Pupil is required to have the following articles, viz.: 1 suit of Uniform, which is a Blue Cloth Jacket, with bright buttons, black pants and blue cap; 2 suits of Clothes for every day wear; 3 Surtouts of light stuff as linen or muslin; 3 Shirts, 3 pairs of Socks or Stockings, 3 pairs of Drawers, 3 Night Shirts, 6 Napkins of large size, 8 Towels, 8 Handkerchiefs, 3 Cravats, 2 Caps, 3 pairs of Sheets, 2 Blankets, 1 Quilt, 2 white Coverlits and 2 pairs of Boots and Shoes. A Knife, Fork, Spoon, and Goblet of silver or composition; 2 Combs, coarse and fine, a Comb-rack, Hair Brush, Tooth Brush, Clothes Brush and Shoe Brush; a small Tin box for the Toilet articles.

Communications by Letter to be made to the Brother Superior. ag8 1y

St. Patrick's Young Ladies' Academy,

CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME,

LOWELL.

Terms:

For Board and Tuition, per Session of 46 Weeks, one Quarter payable in advance.....$100 00
Washing.....12 00
For Half-Boarders, who dine at the Academy, per Session, as above.....50 00
Piano and Vocal Music, per Quarter.....12 00
Guitar " " " 12 00
Painting and Drawing.....6 00
No extra charge for French.

THE system of instruction, commencing with the elements of an English and French education, will embrace Orthography, Reading, Grammar, Writing in various styles, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-Keeping by single and double entry; History, Sacred and Profane, Ancient and Modern; Chronology, Geography, the use of the Globes and projection of Maps, Astronomy, Mythology, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

French being generally spoken by the Ladies, the course of instruction in that tongue will be thorough and entire, affording in familiar conversation, as well as recitation (during which special attention will be devoted to purity of accent and idiom), ample facilities for a perfect acquisition of the language.

Plain Sewing, Embroidery on Lace and Muslin, Bead, Chenille, Shell, Pearl and Wax Work, Tapestry, &c.

Drawing in Crayon, Indian Ink and Black Lead; Painting in Oriental Style, in water colors; Music, vocal and instrumental, Piano and Guitar. In short, all the branches usually taught in the best schools, shall be objects of attention and study in this Institute.

Pupils who board at the Academy should be provided with two pairs of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Table Napkins, Knife, Silver Fork, Spoon, a Silver or Britannia Goblet, Combs and Brushes. ag8 3m

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THIS Institution, situated on a healthy and beautiful eminence, about two miles from Cincinnati, is conducted by the secular clergy who have charge of the Cincinnati Provincial Seminary, and has for its aim to furnish its pupils a thorough education under Catholic influences, and to fit them for any business or profession of life.

The infirmary, wardrobe and other domestic arrangements of the House, are in charge of the Sisters of Charity.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition (including washing, mending, &c.) payable half-yearly *in advance*.

Classical Course per session of ten months.....$1 75
Commercial " " " 1 50
Music, if taught, will constitute an extra charge of $60 per session. Books and Stationery may be bought at the Institution.

The session opens on the 24th of August. The Institution has been honored with the cordial approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati and Most Rev. Archbishop Blanc of New Orleans.

Communication to be addressed to

REV. S. H. ROSECRANS, D.D.,
President.
jn6 3m

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT,

NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is situated on 105th street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, near Harlem. The Scholastic Year will commence on the first Monday in September.

TERMS.—Board, Tuition and Washing per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, $160.

Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Spanish and German languages form extra charges. ag15 2m

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE,

89 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.

Studies will be resumed in this Institution on Monday, 7th of September.
ag29 6t MICHAEL DRISCOLL, S.J., President.

EDUCATION.

A. M. D. G.

COLLEGE OF HOLY CROSS,

WORCESTER, MASS.

THIS College, founded and placed by the Right Reverend BENEDICT JOSEPH FENWICK, Bishop of Boston, under the care of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, beautifully situated on the heights of Worcester, commands a full view of the city and surrounding country, and is distinguished for its remarkably healthy air, and abundant supply of good water. A farm of ninety-six acres is attached to the College.

The plan of education is desired to prepare young men for an ecclesiastical, professional, or commercial state of life.

Age of admission, from nine to fifteen years. No student admitted for a less term than six months, and no deduction made, if removed before the term expires.

Terms:

The pension for the scholastic year, for Tuition, Board, and Lodging, Washing and Mending, Linen and Stockings, is - - - - - -$150 00
For Half-Boarders, - - - - - - - 100 00
For Day-Boarders, - - - - - - - 50 00
Use of Philosophical Instruments, - - - - 10 00
Graduation Fees, - - - - - - - 10 00
For such Students as may spend their vacations at the College, an extra charge will be made, of - - - - - - - - - 20 00

The following items are extra charges: the German, Spanish, and Italian languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Fencing, and Medical attendance.

All charges must be paid half yearly in *advance*. Should any defer for the space of *one month* to pay in advance, the President of the College is directed to remove their sons or wards from the Institution.

No advance for clothing or other expenses will be made by the College, unless a deposit be left with the Treasurer for the purpose.

Every student must be provided with the uniform, namely: black frock coat or jacket, white pantaloons and vest in Summer, blue pantaloons and dark vest in Winter. No student is to visit out of the College without his uniform. All must be provided with two suits for daily wear, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs, three pairs of shoes or boots, great coat or cloak. Each student must also be provided with a silver spoon.

Regular accounts of board, tuition, will be sent every six months in advance. It is earnestly requested that immediate remittances be made to the full amount.

PETER J. BLENKINSOP, S.J.,
President.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is.....$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin.....135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra.....15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum.....20
Music, per annum.....40
Use of Piano, per annum.....8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

SINSINAWA MOUND COLLEGE,

WISCONSIN.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Fathers of the Order of St. Dominic, is situated in the Southwest corner of the State of Wisconsin, ten miles from Galena, Illinois, and six from Dubuque, Iowa. It occupies the most healthy and picturesque site in the West.

The numerous Railroad and Steamboat routes in the West render it easy of access at all times.

The government is mild and paternal, and directed at all times to promote the Moral and Intellectual improvement of the Pupils.

The Collegiate Year consists of Two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the first Monday of September in each year, and ending on the Saturday after the first Monday of February; and the second beginning on the second Monday of February, and closing with a public Exhibition some time in the beginning of July.

Terms:

Board and Tuition per session.....$60 00
Stationery and Incidentals.....7 00
Washing, Bed and Bedding.....10 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Music, &c., form extra charges.

REV. J. T. JARBOE, O.S.D.,
sep19 1y *President.*

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY P. SMITH,

At Belleville, New Jersey.

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, Mr. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.

Terms:—$25 per Quarter, in advance.

Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Smith has my warm approval and recommendation.
(Signed,) J. HOGAN,
ag29 tf Catholic Pastor.

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

At No. 326 Plane Street,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS will find this a very proper School for Pupils to receive a thorough English and Mercantile Education. Strict attention will be paid to their moral and religious instructions. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance.

Rules and Regulations made known at the School.
ag29 tf JOHN McKINNEY, *Principal.*

ST. MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

For young Ladies, under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph. No. 479 Grand street, Brooklyn, E.D., will open September 7. For particulars apply at the Academy. sep12 3t

EDUCATION.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

No. 44 SECOND ST., N. Y.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

IN its present new location, this Academy, owing to the labor taken to render everything as perfect as possible, affords all the inducements that can be desired in a Catholic institution.

TERMS—High Class, including the use of Books, $32 per annum.

Preparatory Class, $28 per annum.

Music, $10 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. sep19

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION B. V. M.,

FREDERICK CITY, MD.

THE Exercises of this Institution will recommence on the first Monday of September.

Terms of Boarders:

Board and Tuition with the French Language (if desired) per annum of ten months.....$100 00
Stationery, Washing, Mending, Bed, Bedding, Doctor's fee, &c.....19 00
Music on the Piano, Harp or Guitar forms an additional charge. Lessons in the Latin, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages, Drawing and Painting, are likewise extra charges. Entrance fee $5. sep5 6t*

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER,

No. 39 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues,

NEW YORK.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The course of instruction is twofold—Classical and Commercial. The Classical course, which includes Natural and Moral Philosophy, is so conducted as to fit the Students for entering at the end of their studies, whatever liberal profession they may think proper to embrace. The Commercial department is destined to prepare young men for commercial pursuits.

For further information apply at the Institution.

MICHAEL DRISCOL, S. J.,
President.

SHIPPING.

WILLIAMS & GUION'S OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF PACKETS.

1857.

PASSAGE FROM ANY PART OF GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND secured, at the lowest possible rates by the old established line, sailing from Liverpool for New York every five days, comprising the following magnificent Ships:

Ships.	*Captains.*	*Tonnage.*
ATMOSPHERE,	Pray,	2,000
AUSTRALIA,	Smith,	2,000
BELLE WOOD,	Tucker,	2,000
BRIDGEWATER (new),	Barstow,	2,000
CITY OF MOBILE,	Marshall,	2,000
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